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HISTORICAL DATA REPORTED

ON THE ADMISSION OF INDIANA TO THE UNION

FROM THE FILES

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THE SULLIVAN UNION, SULLIVAN, INDIANA

DECEMBER 14, 1950

MARKING THE 134 YEARS OF ADMITTANCE

ALSO

INTERESTING ITEMS OF DESCENDANTS OF PIONEERS

OF THAT TIME

Research By

James B. Maple, M.D.

Copied by the

Genealogical Records Committee

FRANCIS VIGO CHAPTER

Daughters of the American Revolution

Vinannes, Ind

1958

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HISTORICAL DATA REPORTED
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DECEMBER 14, 1950
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Research By
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LOCAL-INTEREST ALL IN A BUNCH is the heading found in an issue of June 4, 1942 of the Sullivan Union which recalls a Barbecue held in the summer of 1942 being a story written years ago and described by William R. Jewell, Veteran Editor and native of Curry Township who attended with his parents. 1401539

The recent one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the county seat of Sullivan by the sale of lots here on May 5th, 1842 brings up the historical interest of a barbecue and public celebration held in the woods here the summer of the same year that brought pioneers from all parts of the county to the site of the new county seat, then called Centre.

William R. Jewell, a native of Curry township, now deceased, who was the editor and publisher of the Danville, Ill., Commercial-News for many years, thirty-two years ago wrote his impressions as a child of six years of the barbecue held here one hundred years ago, that was printed in this newspaper, extracts of which are printed herewith.

I gain consecutive memory of the old home place, now the home of Rev. O'Neal, who drinks water out of the well my father and grandfather dug. A short time after we had settled in our new home I remember there was agitation for removing the county seat. I knew nothing about a county seat, what it was like, what it was for, where it then was, or to what place it was to be moved. But the talk about moving the county seat from Merom to Centre was talked so much that it dinged itself into my little head. So I thought that my father and grandfather and Uncle Sam and the rest were going to Merom to remove a great big thing like a chair up to Centre, so the county seat could be seated and rest there forever. I thought the county to be some great person. The campaign was hot for a time, it now seems to me.

One evening my father came home. He had been to an election about moving the county seat, and we children clustered about him and wanted to know if he had helped move the county seat to Centre. If it looked like a big chair, or the seat on the throne of a king, such as we had seen in a picture book. And was the county a man or a woman, a king, or a queen. We were all as Little Alice in Wonderland.

The next distant memory I have of the county seat matter is one day I was made to pick up a lot of chips to cook with. I never liked to pick up chips, but I was much encouraged that day because mother and sisters were baking lots of cakes and pies and boiling whole hams.

Bright and early the next morning we were up and off in the two-horse wagon, crowded as full as a tick, on our way to Centre. We children were thinking we would get to see the wonderful thing or person called the county seat.

We crossed Curry's Prairie before sun-up to avoid the horse flies. So we had to fill the bridle bands with leafy boughs to keep the horses from going wild from the bites of ear flies. It was summer, might have been the Fourth of July, or it might have been a special day for celebrating the occasion. I remember

of June 4, 1901 of the California State Board of Supervisors

held in the presence of the Board of Supervisors

described by William R. ...

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there was an immense crowd. I didn't suppose there ~~xxxxx~~ was, half that many people in the whole woeld.

There were long tables spread, and a pit in the ground where sheep and pigs and perhaps a calf were barbecued. There was a procession, the people fell in and marched--led by several fiddlers none of whom I knew save Uncle Sammy Douglas of sacred memory, and old Bobby Crumby, who kept the water-mill near Uncle Billy Dix's place, were among them.

The sharpest memory I have of that day was that some one brought a barrel or two of hard cider from the orchard of Louisiana Lloyd, who lived about six miles west of Sullivan, and that we got a bucket full for washing down our dinner, I don't think I ever tasted any drink as good as that, before or since. The cider was in the state when it hops a little, on being stirred.

There were speakings, by whom I do not know, but it seems that Joseph W. Wolfe, John W. Davis and others, all telling what a great town Sullivan would be. We children were much wearied when night came, though there was a horse race, some wrestling and other amusements. I have been told, though I do not remember, that there was some barrels of whiskey on ends, with heads knocked out, and gourds hanging thereon by crooked handles, and all who wished could go up and take a snort. That there was some jugs of whiskey there I well know. I don't recall that any one was too much loaded, but I heard some laugh and tell that many were laid in the shade of the big beeches.

This is about the extent of the confused memory of the celebration of the removal of the county seat from Merom to Sullivan, and I know that soon after the town ceased to be called Centre and was called Sullivan originnl

The present court house park was filled with the large virgin trees. The site was not cleared until 1847 when the old Van Amberg circus came to the county seat of Sullivan. Finding no suitable place to erect their tent, the management offered to clear out the large trees if they would be permitted to erect their tent. Officials agreed, and circus laborers cleared the square.

The first public school building erected here was in 1844, a two-story brick structure known as the County Seminary. It was built by the county under the old seminary law. The building stood on the site of the present William L. Sisson residence on West Jackson street. A. J. Mails taught the school the first two years. In 1848 the Seminary trustees, Joseph Gray, Dr. William M. Crowder and A. J. Thixton, employed James W. Hinkle as a teacher, who continued until the passing of the seminary system. The old building was sold to the Masonic lodge here in 1871 when the present Central school ~~was~~ building was erected.

The first woolen mill here, a two-story frame, was erected in 1864 by Jewett Brothers, near the present C & E. I station. The first flour mill was built in 1850 by Solomon Walls, M. E. Chase and James W. Hinkle. The first saw mill, an incline tread wheel operated by ox or horse power, was erected by Ethan Albertson and was located just west of the Jennings lumber yard.

When the new county seat was almost a wilderness, with less than one hundred inhabitants, under the direction of Rev. James R. Williams in 1864 a frame M. E. Church building was erected on the west side of the public square. The building was built by a small group of pioneers, Jordan Peters, who came here in 1818, Solomon Walls, in 1819

meaning of the above recited act, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the County of Knox to notify the said commissioners either in person or by written notification of their said appointments at least five days previous to the time appointed for the meeting of the said commissioners, and the said sheriff shall be allowed a reasonable ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ compensation for his services out of the first moneys in the treasury of the said County of Sullivan, to be allowed and paid as other county claims usually are.

When these commissioners met on February 20, 1817 they had the following towns and townsites to consider.

These towns were Carlisle, which had been laid out by James Sproule, Samuel Ledgerwood, and William McFraland. The first sale of lots in this town occurred on Friday, June 20, 1815, so it was an already established town at the time this county was organized.

The second town in this contest was Bussoron. This town was laid out by James B. McCall and James Duncan, with David Porter as agent for the proprietors. Lots were sold at auction in the Town June 20, 1815, antedating the sale at Carlisle by three days. This town was first called Indiana, then Bussoron and later was known as Dunkintown and was officially vacated by Act of Legislature in 1833. This town was located at the north end of Shaker Prairie, two miles from Shakertown, one mile from Bussoron creek and three miles from the Wabash River.

The third town to petition for the County Seat was called Monroe which was laid out in the northwest quarter of Section twenty-five township eight north, range eleven west, near Turman's Creek, and about halfway between Vincennes and Ft. Harrison. The subsequent history of this town has already been related.

The fourth to be considered was called Gordontown. It had been laid out on the land of John Gordon, who entered it on October 1, 1816. It lay in the southeast quarter of section three, township nine north, range ten west. Failing of the County seat, sickness soon drove settlers from this townsite and by November 1822 practically the entire town was sold by the Sheriff for delinquent taxes.

On September 11, 1816 Fetter and Hughes entered all of section seven, range ten west, and on the same date John White entered all of section eighteen, township seven, range ten west, which adjoined Fetter and Hughes on the south.

These men platted the original town of Merom and offered it to the County for a County Seat. This offer was accepted by the commissioners, appointed by the Act constituting the County, and on August 14, 1817 the County Agent, Samuel Coleman, held an auction sale of lots.

At the time the site of Merom was selected there was only one house on the premises, and at the time, Jan. 1, 1819, that the offices of the County were finally moved to Merom, there were twenty dwellings in the town.

An ad in the Western Sun for Jan. 1, 1816 carried the names of Henry French, Jacob Frence, George French, Robert Bedwell, John Haddon, Jonathan Harper and Peter ~~xxxxxx~~ A. Lisman. A similar ad of April 1, 1816 carried Thomas Gill, Robert Gill, James Gill, William Gill, John Ingle, John Shrader and Abner Vickery. These letters were lying in the Vincennes Post Office as there were no Post Offices in Sullivan County until Jan. 22, 1818, when one was established at Merom with Samuel Coleman as Postmaster. The Post Office at Carlisle was

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established about two months later, on March 20, 1818 with James Watson named as Postmaster.

An item in the Western Sun for Jan. 27, 1816 reports a severe epidemic of influenza with many deaths. So it seems we have had this disease with us for many years.

An item November 9, 1816 reports that a sale of lots in the new town of Terre Haute, near Fort Harrison took place last week and in one day lots were sold to the amount of upwards of twenty-one thousand dollars.

On Jan. 25, 1817 John Daly advertised Kanhawa Salt for sale in Busseron Prairie one mile from Carlisle, sold low for cash, furs and skins or for produce such as corn or wheat.

In July 1817 Wasson's and Sayre opened a Dry Goods Store both in Vincennes and Carlisle. They ~~xxx~~ also handled hardware at ~~the~~ their Carlisle store.

It is interesting to note that an ad dated November 22, 1817 offers lots in Terre Haute for sale for Taxes. Sale to occur on December 17, 1817. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock at the Court House in the town of Carlisle, Indiana, Signed B. Johnston, Sheriff of Sullivan County. (Note: -Vigo County was not organized until Jan. 21, 1818)

In the Western Sun of December 6, 1817 we find an ad asking:

"Proposals for carrying the mail from Vincennes by Emmerson's Mill, Carlisle, Merom, Wabash Narrows, Honey Creek, and Terre Haute, to Fort Harrison, once a week, leave Vincennes every Thursday at 2 p.m., and arrive at Fort Harrison every Saturday by 9 a.m. Leave Fort Harrison every Tuesday at 3 p.m. and arrive at Vincennes on Thursday by 10 a.m. To start about January 1818. The only Post Offices along this route were Vincennes and Fort Harrison at the start but Merom and Carlisle were soon added.

Curtis Gilbert was appointed Postmaster at Fort Harrison, then in Sullivan County on December 4, 1817 two days before this ad for carrying the mail appeared in the Sun. On October 26th, 1818 the Post Office at Fort Harrison was closed and moved to Terre Haute, with Gilbert still Postmaster, but shortly after this Mr.

Gilbert was checked out and John M. Coleman became Post Master at Terre Haute, serving until February 1828.

An item of Feb. 14, 1818 states that Benjamin Price and William Douglas offered 475 acres on Busseron Prairie two miles from Carlisle on road from Louisville to Fort Harrison with apple orchard of 120 bearing trees, and 70 acres under cultivation and four good sugar camps, also 300 acres adjoining on which is a good house, out houses, 5555 acres under cultivation. It looks like Applesauce Johnny had been there and the sugar camps were valuable in providing sugar to the pioneer housewife.

Notice of letters unclaimed at Fort Harrison were advertised on July 1, 1818, and on October 1, 1818 unclaimed letters were advertised both at Fort Harrison and Terre Haute.

A notice of May 15, 1819 states that Thomas Emison ran a keel boat for freight up and down the Wabash.

A very interesting item on July 10, 1819 is as follows:

At a Tea Party of the ladies of Merom at Judge Caruther's on the 2nd Inst. a number of gentlemen were present, who feeling moved by the near approach of our Nation's Birthday, prepared and drank the following toasts. Previous to the toasts the ladies retired from the tea table, and Judge Caruthers, being called to

preside, The Declaration of Independence was read by Samuel Judah, Esq. A few pertinent remarks from Mr. Judah preceded the reading, in which he recapitulated the events which led to the Declaration and briefly surveyed our present political standing.

Toasts

1. The day we celebrate, may it ever be commemorated with sobriety.
2. Uncle Sam, unlimited in extent, unbounded in prospects, who shall say "thus far shalt thou go".
3. Our Western Country. She must become the backbone of North America. May the wisdom of our legislators prevent destruction by the aristocracy of its Atlantic competitors.
4. The State of Indiana. Upright politics in her assemblies, virtue in her officers, social peace among her citizens and universal prosperity.
5. His excellency, James Monroe. The firm and undaunted patriot, the steady and virtuous statesman, may he ever live in the hearts of his fellow citizens.
6. Jonathan Jennings. Well done good and faithful servant.
7. The Star Spangled Banner. Where it is not respected.
8. The United States Army.
9. The United States Navy.
10. The Heroes of the Revolution. May their memory ever illuminate their descendants.
11. Washington. First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.
12. Domestic Manufactures. If independent, why rely on foreign nations.
13. The Ladies. May no folly tarnish them, no vice destroy the charms which animated by sense are irresistible.

Volunteers

Aristocracy of rage. Will the free men of Indiana bow to the altar of Boal?

The Abbeghaney Mountain. May an invading foe never profane the nestling place of freedom, the domain of the Eagle.

The Banking system. Down with it.

The Patriots of South America. May they reap freedom.

The balance of the evening was pleasantly spent in dancing.

Bids were again asked in late 1849 for contracts for carrying the mail from January 1, 1850 to December 31, 1853. To go from Vincennes to Palestine, to Carlisle, to Sullivan Court House, to Terre Haute and to Fort Harrison, a distance of 70 miles, The mail to leave Vincennes every Tuesday at 11 A.M., arrive at Fort Harrison Wednesday ~~xxxxxxx~~ by 6 P.M. Leave Fort Harrison every Sunday at 9 A.M. and arrive at Vincennes on Tuesday at 9 A.M.

This is quite an improvement on the time required for the trip. Three years before the elapsed time for the trip was forty-three hours. Now it was 31 hours. So there must have been considerable improvement in the roads. The Sullivan Court House in the above ad means Meron. There were now post offices at all these stops.

In 1821 Sullivan County is to have one State Representative and one Senator with Vigo, Greene, Owen and Morgan Counties.

The 1820 census gives the population of Sullivan County as 3498.

Boats 1835. The Indiana, Capt. ro. Tarleton, Scinece, Conveyenc., L'-Orient, Lady Byron, Caladonia, Fairy Queen, Motto, Ossage, Aid, Envoy, Helen Mar, Citizen, Nomrod, Rapids, Argus, and Companion.

Boats 1836, The Indian (given Indiana in 1835, don't know which is right, probably Indian) Capt. ro Tarle on, will leave Cincinnati February 15, 1836 and go to the mouth of the Wabash and wait for ice clearance. Other boats plying the Wabash in '36, William Penn, Tecumseh, Waterloo, Monroe, Lady Byron, Otion, Mt. Vernon, Emigrant, Hero, Lady Madison, Science, Herald, Tuscumbia, Crese, Putnam, Concord, Alpha, Aid, Portsmouth, Wyoming, Cuba, Spy, Citizen, Otsego, Gazelle, and Shoal Water.

Boats 1837, Rover, Signed, Aid, Fox Exchange, Hunter, Tuscumbia, Victor, Elk, Fame, Huntress, Tide, Home, Cuba, Rochester, Indian and Croquette.

Boats 1838. Lady Marylnad, Othello, Camden, ~~xxxxxxx~~ Native, Tide, Poga sport, U.S. Mail Packet, Monroe, Troy, Shylock, Salem, Tennessee, Sabine, Fairy, ~~xxxxxxx~~ William Hulbert, Florida, Hudson, Reserve, Rover, Saline, Wacausta, Rochester, Dover, Nashville, Niagara, Caskett, Newark, Roanokr, Pekin, and Cumauche. Thirty-five boats passed Vincennes in ten days.

Western Sun of April 2, 1842 says "Over a thousand flat boats have already passed out the Wabash this season. Flatboats were built during the winter and loaded with salt pork and other items and then floated out on the spring floods. The most of them were headed for New Orleans and at the end of the trip were sold for the timber that was in them. The chief places for building these boats were on Busseron Creek near Carlisle and Merom early in the history of the County. A but later a location on Busseron near Caledonia became a very busy port.

Steamboats 1843. Sciota Belle, Minstrell, Vigilant, Adelaide, Lancaster, Herschel, New Haven, Sylph, Spartan, Visitor, Little Ben Franklin, Virginian, Cassair, Ohio, Gen. Warner, Thomas, Junita, Martha, Gen. Marion, Cecelia, Cumberland Valley, Tippecanoe, Marquette, Harriett, Minerva, and Nathan Hale.

Steamboats 1844. Adelaide, Indian Queen, Columbian, North Bend, Alps, Alpine, Cicero, Lancaster, Arcade, North Queen, Irene, Ocean and Minstreal.

Ads of interest in the postoffice in those early days are of interest in that they list many family names and persons well known

The Western Sun of January 10, 1822 contains a list of uncalled for mail at the Carlisle Postoffice. These names follow; George Armstrong, John Booker, William Benefiel, William Cox, James Beeker, John Duly, William Gill, Jonas Hatfield, William Hollenback, Jacob Helms, William Blackburn, Charles Boothe, Jonathan Batson, Jacob Booker, Samuel Dyar, Seth Fields, Wesley Hamson, David Handcock, Wenzel Hinkle, Mary Jenkins, John Jackson, John Miller, Margaret Patton, David Smith, John Sproatt, Abraham Johnson, William Ledgerwood, Hosea McClure, Phillip Smith, John Smith, Benjamin Stafford

Signed, J. Wasson.

Postmaster Jan. 1822

I judge that more than half of these persons have descendants now living in this county.

An ad a year later, on Jan. 11, 1823 gives the following list of undelivered letters on Dec. 31, 1822: J. Wasson is still Postmaster. Danile Clark, Joel Collins, John Capel, Nathal Cole, Samuel Dixon, Seth Fields, Neely Harrison, John Ingle, Mesheach Hunt, Jones Midley, Grove Pomeroy, Billy Price, Thomas Rigg, John or William Reves, Shakers Society, William C. Whittlesey, Martin Wines, Titus A. Willard,

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Madison Collins, Moses Chandler, Abraham Coleman, Mr. Dueleany, Minrod Harrison, David Haddon, Mathew McCammon, Mrs. Margaret Patton, Jonathan Pitser, Alexander Rodman, Abraham Smock, Elijah Veatch, William Watson and Henry Williamson.

On April 1, 1823 the following letters were advertised: among others, Joshua Dicks, Robert Gill, Jacob Helms, John Hinkle, Mashack Hunt, Joseph Latshaw, Abraham McLellan, Hezekiah Riggs, William C. Whittlesey, Willoughby Pugh, Susan Riggs, George Smith, Martin Wines, and Levi Willis.

In the ad on July 1, 1823 occurs the names of Jordan Peters, Phillip Hoover and Adam Miller.

Western Sun July 10, 1830 gives the following list of ~~XXXXXX~~ letters remaining in the Merom Postoffice, Isaac Ong, Postmaster:

George Boon, Esq., Pleasant Boles, William Blunk, Samule Coleman, Samuel Carson, William Carrithers, D. Carlin, Thomas Davis, Jesse Dicks, Morgan Eaton, Benjamin Ellis, Peter James, William Kelso, John Laid. George Lawson, J. Lambert, Arthur Jaior, George Mayfield, Abner McClelland, James McCurthen, Miss Mathweson, John or Jonathan Metzger, Isaac Patton, Albert Plew, Rev. Henry Palmer, Grove Pomeroy, William Pitts, Joseph Ransford, G. Reynolds, John Shoemaker, Simon Shelburn, Benjamin Timmons, Laneretia Thompson, Elijah Veatch, Ephriam West, William Watson, Jonathan Webb, George A. Wasson, and George Welty.

The following articles from the Western Sun are of interest to those who love the so called Sport of Kings

Western Sun, October 16, 1830

Carlisle Races

Will be run ~~from~~ for on the race course in the neighborhood of Carlisle, Ia. on the 28th 29th and 30th inst. for the following purses. viz: First day's race for eighty dollars, three miles and repeat. Second day's race for the entrance money of the first and second days, not to exceed fifty dollars, two miles and repeat. Third day's race for thirty dollar saddle, restricted to three year old colts and under for sinle mile. Fee for any horse, male or gelding. The whole to be conducted according to general rules of racing, subject to the regulations of the Jockey Club.

Three Mile race--1st heat, 6 mi. 14 sec; end heat, 6 m. 30 sec.

Two Mile race--time, 1st heat, 4m. 30sec; 2nd heat 4m. 7 sec.

One mile race--time, 1st heat, 1 m. 57 sec. 2nd heat 2 m. 1 sec.

RACES AT CARLISLE,

October 19, 1836

The races over the Carlisle Course will commence on the 19th of October and continue four days as follows:

First day--Best three in five, for a purse of fifty dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding owned and raised on the Wabash River, in the State of Indiana.

Second day--For a purse of thirty-five dollars, free to any horse as above, except the winner of the first day.

Third day-- One mile and repeat for twenty-five dollars, for three year old colts and under.

Fourth day-- A single dash of a mile for a purse of fifteen dollars for two year old ~~xxxxx~~ colts.

The races to be governed by the rules and regulations of the Louisville Jockey Club, All horses must be entered the day previous to that on which they are run.

Races were held in Knox County in 1828.

Here is an item that should interest folks at Carlisle, dated November 2, 1819

Phillip Hoover, tailor, lately from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the tailoring business, in all its various branches, in the town of Carlisle, Indiana, where he flatters himself that his long experience in the business will ensure him a liberal share of public patronage. Any person who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, according to the latest fashions and at very reduced prices.

Centenal, April 1, 1820, Married on March 23, 1820, Philip Hoover and Miss Jane Hall of Carlisle.

A hand bill dated Carlisle, July 16, 1829 reads; Isaac N. Whittlesey has just established himself in Carlisle in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queens are, nails, iron castings, ect. together with an assortment of jewelry, silverware, military apparatus, ect which he will sell for cash, wheat, flaxseed, flax and towline, beeswax, glass, cotton and linen rags, deer skins, furs, tallow, feathers, and old gold and silver. (Note- Money was scarce so the trade in produce.)

This same I. N. Whittlesey advertised that he would pay 75 cents per dozen in cash for chickens, asking for two hundred dozen.

Here is a welcome ad dated Merom, April 1825:

"The subscriber has opened a Tavern in the house formerly occupied by D. Fargueran in Merom, Sullivan County, Indiana, where travellers can be accommodated as well as the country will afford, and on reasonable terms. His stabel is good and well furnished, his table and bar plentifully supplied, and nothing shall be neglected (on his part) to make the traveller comfortable; Signed: D. McDonald.

Here are some notes of interest to the Baptists in Fairbanks Township:

Minutes of the Wabash District Association, October 1, 1825 at Lamont Meeting House, Crawford County, Ill. shows one church names Turman's Creek messengers names: Enoch Thompson and Robert Davidson, total members 75. Little Flock messengers James Lloyd, Richard Dodd, James Sever. Note says Maria Creek has been excluded because it supported the Baptist Board of Foreign Missioners. The next meeting of their association is to be held at Turman's Creek meeting house the first Lord's day in October 1826.

Minutes of the Wabash District Association, September 20 to October 1, 2, 1827 convened at Turman's Creek meeting house. Introductory sermon by Richard M. Newport. Daniel Parker, Moderator; Asa Norton, Clerk; Messengers James Drake, Joseph Thompson and Joseph Ransford.

Minutes of Union Association of Baptists held at Lamont meeting house, Crawford County, Ill., 18, 19, 20 of September 1829 Little Flock messengers, W. B. Eldridge, John Lloyd, John Osborn, Grove Pomboy, First Prairie Creek: William Stansil, et al. Fairbanks: James Drake, Joseph Ransford and Edward Ransford.

Turman's Creek meeting house found mentioned in the Wabash District in 1824. This meeting house was located on the West fork of Turman's Creek in the southeast Fairbanks Township.

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Here are some items of political and local importance.
John Benefield was elected State Representative in 1816.
This would still be from Knox County.

In 1817 for State Representative of the 15th District 155 votes were cast for Posey and 123 for Hendricks in Sullivan County

William Polke was elected State Senator for Knox, Sullivan and Daviess Counties in 1817

G.R.C. Sullivan was elected Joint Representative in 1818 from Knox, Sullivan, Vigo, and Daviess Counties. Also Robert Buntin and G.W. Johnston.

Representatives elected in 1819 were Joseph Warren, Peter Allen and Thomas H. Blake.

J. Black was justice of the peace in Haddon Township in 1820

In 1821 Sullivan is to have one State Representative and also one Senator with Vigo, Green, Owen and Morgan Counties

Samuel Coleman was Clerk of Sullivan County in 1821. Still Clerk in 1828, and still Clerk in 1830.

John Benefield was elected State Representative and Thomas H. Blake was elected State Senator.

A Bennett was a justice of the peace in Turman Township in 1822

George Bennett was Sheriff of Sullivan County in 1823

In 1819 Johnathan Doty was appointed Judge of the 1st District, Vice- General W. Johnston resigned, Sullivan was a part of the 1st District and Court was held on the third Mondays of February, May and September. Hon. Jonathan Doty died February 27, 1822

Jacob Call was appointed to succeed J. Doty as Judge in March 1822

John Creager was a Justice of Peace, Sullivan County, Gill Township in 1822-~~1823~~ 1832

George Boone was Sheriff of Sullivan County in 1822

Robert Gill appears as Agent for Sullivan County in April 1820.

J. Wasson was a Justice of the Peace in Gill Township in 1820

William M. Purdy was Tax Collector for Carlisle in 1821. He was also Justice of the Peace in Haddon Township in 1827

Zadock Hunt was Justice of the Peace for Fairbanks Township in 1823

Henry D. Palmer was elected to Legislature in 1823

Daniel Langton was elected to the State Legislature in 1824

John Benefield was Justice of the peace in 1826, in Haddon Township. Still Justice of the Peace in 1828

Samuel Whittlesey was Justice of the Peace in Haddon Township in 1826. Still Justice of the Peace in 1829.

Robert Springer was a Justice of the Peace in Hamilton Township in 1827.

George Boone was State Representative in 1827. He was re-elected in 1828, defeating Mr. Mann. There were 587 votes cast in this election.

Votes for State Senator in the year 1828 were as follows:

Fairbanks Township	69
Gill Township	172
Haddon Township	312
Hamilton Township	35
Total votes for Senator	588

. This was the first race of the Hon. John W. Davis who won the election.

In the election of August 1829, George Boon was re-elected Representative, John W. Davis, Probate Judge, James Brooks Associate Judge.

In 1830 we find Sullivan County in the Seventh Judicial District with court to be held on the 4th Mondays of May and November and to set for six days.

Seth Cushman was collector of taxes for Sullivan County in 1830

Seth Cushman was a Justice of the Peace in Turman Township in 1830

George Boon was re-elected in 1830

In August 1831 General W. Johnson was appointed Judge of the 7th District in place of John Law, resigned.

John S. Davis was Tax Collector for Sullivan County in 1831 Official vote in 1832, Jackson 647, Clay 160, John W. Davis elected Speaker of the House.

Benjamin Wolfe, Clerk of Sullivan County in 1832

Jama DePauw, Representative from Sullivan County in 1833

1834, George Boon elected State Senator from Vigo, Sullivan, and Clay. Joseph Latshaw to the House of Representatives.

Election for Governor in 1834 showed the following vote in Sullivan County: Noble 242, Reed 603

September 12, 1835, Isaac Beauchamp was appointed Postmaster at Carlisle in place of J.W. Davis.

In 1835 the County had six townships, Gill, Turman, Fairbanks. Hamilton, Jackson, and Haddon.

Joseph Gray was school commissioner in 1836, 37, 38, 39.

Election of 1836, George Boon, Senator; J.W. Briggs and Mr. Brown, Representatives.

James McCreery, Justice of the Peace, Hamilton Township 1836.

H. Riggs, Justice of the Peace, Fairbanks Township, 1836

Henry K. Wilson, Justice of the Peace, 1837

The election of 1837 shows 983 votes cast for Governor.

The election of 1839 shows 1179 votes in Sullivan County.

William R. Haddon was elected Representative, James M. Moffatt, State Senator and Justus Davis for Congress.

Election of 1840 votes in Sullivan County showed 1011 for Howard and 339 for Bigger

Vote in 1844 showed 1686 votes cast.

R. V. Akin was elected State Senator in 1845, J.W. Wilson and S. Osborn, State Legislators. James S. Reid, Justice of the Peace Haddon Township 1833.

Election 1841, J.W. Davis and Justus Davis, Representative: John H. Wilson, Sheriff; James Davis Commissioner, Griffith, Treasurer.

Grove Pomeroy, Justice of the Peace, Hamilton Township, 1824

In 1825 John Ewing, State Senator; George Boon, Representative

1826, David Wilkins, Justice of the Peace, also appears as

Justice of the Peace in 1830

In 1841, R.W. Akin succeeds George Boon, deceased as State Legislature.

In 1842, Benjamin Turman, Justice of the Peace, Turman Township

Census of 1820 gave the number of inhabitants of Sullivan County as 3,498. The 1830 census gave 4,696, the 1840 census gave 8,312

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend in the relationship between the variables studied.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying mechanisms of the observed phenomena.

5. The fifth part of the document is a conclusion that summarizes the main points of the study. It reiterates the importance of the research and the need for continued investigation in this field.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of references that cites the works of other researchers in the field. It provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on the topic.

7. The seventh part of the document is an appendix that contains additional information related to the study. It includes a list of abbreviations and a glossary of terms used throughout the document.

8. The eighth part of the document is a final section that provides a brief overview of the entire document. It serves as a summary of the key findings and conclusions.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of figures and tables that are included in the study. It provides a detailed description of each figure and table, including the data presented and the conclusions drawn from the analysis.

10. The tenth part of the document is a final section that provides a brief overview of the entire document. It serves as a summary of the key findings and conclusions.

In the early days cards were issued inviting persons to the funeral of the deceased. They would read "Yourself and family are requested to attend the funeral of -----" Then the location time and date would follow. I think this custom persisted pretty well down to nineteen hundred for I am sure I have seen such cards dated as late as the eighteen eighties.

From the Western Sun, June 14, 1834

FOURTH OF JULY COMING

At a numerous and respectable meeting held in the Academy at this place on the 7th Inst. by the citizens of the town and vicinity, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the ensuing National Anniversary, Dr. James K. O'Haver was called to the chair, and John W. Davis appointed Secretary.

On motion, resolved, (unanimously) That we will celebrate the approaching Fourth of July in such a manner as a committee to be appointed by this meeting shall suggest.

Resolved, That a committee of fourteen persons to be appointed on the part of the citizens to act in conjunction with the committees heretofore appointed by the Volunteer Rifle Company and Company of Cavalry to make the necessary preparations, whereupon the Chair appointed the following committee in accordance with the above resolution, viz: Messers. Gaston, Ellis, John Alsop, James Reed, Isaac Ong, H. Dooley, Jr. E. Milan, Alex Trigg, J. K. O'Haver, J. S. Reed, Orsin Willard, Jacob Hoke, J. S. Davis and Isaac Shannon.

The committee heretofore appointed Capt. H. Eaton's Company of Cavalry, consisting of Messers. Isaac Beauchamp, H. Benefield, and Adonzo Colton, and the committee heretofore appointed on the part of Capt. McConnell's Rifle Company, viz: Messers. Price, Davidson and Booker, all being present, retired with the committee appointed on the part of the citizens and soon after returned and reported; that ~~xxx~~ they had agreed to commemorate the approaching anniversary by a public barbecue, to be prepared in the grove near Carlisle.

They also reported that they had selected Joseph W. Briggs, Ess. as orator of the day and appointed John W. Davis to read the Declaration of Independence, all of which was agreed to by the meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That the committee of arrangements have full power to make all preparation proper for the occasion; and that have the power to fill vacancies that may occur in their own body

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary, and that the secretary be directed to furnish a copy of the same to the Editor of the Western Sun at Vincennes, and respectfully request him to publish ~~x~~ them in his next paper.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

James K. O'Haver, Chairman

John W. Davis, Secretary.

Western Sun, July 12, 1834

Fourth of July 1776

In pursuance of previous arrangements for the celebrating of the Fourth of July 1834, being the 58th anniversary of American Independence, the citizens of Carlisle, Sullivan County, Indiana and vicinity, together with the Company of Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. John H. Eaton and the Rifle Company, Commanded by Capt. Andrew McConnell, assembled at Carlisle at 12 o'clock M of the 4th inst. and under the superintendence of Isaac Beauchamp,

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the prospects for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial aspects of the work. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure of the organization and shows how the funds have been used. It also gives a statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization.

The third part of the report deals with the personnel of the organization. It gives a list of the staff and their duties and shows how the work has been organized. It also gives a statement of the salaries and other expenses of the staff.

The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work. It gives a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. It also gives a statement of the progress made in the various fields of work.

The fifth part of the report deals with the future prospects of the organization. It gives a statement of the plans for the future and shows how the organization hopes to achieve its aims.

Marshal of the Day, joined in procession and marched from thence to a pleasant wood belonging to Capt. James Garrett, near town, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. John W. Davis, preceded by a few appropriate remarks; after which a spirited and patriotic address was delivered by Joseph Briggs, Esq., Orator of the day. The Procession then formed again and proceeded to the table, where between three and four hundred persons partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. Gen. John DePauw officiated as President of the Day and the Hon. Joseph Latshaw and the Hon. Joseph Mann as Vice Presidents. Everything passed off to the joy and gratification of all present, and well fitting the memorable occasion.

Regular Toasts

1. The Day, The 58th Anniversary of the American Independence. "Hallowed by the glorious epoch."
2. The Union of the States. Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable.
3. The South and the North, the East and the West. Palsied by the ~~xxxxxx~~ tongue that draws a distinction.
4. The Constitution of the United States. A monument of genius, an edifice of majesty, and strength, its destruction will be the prelude to universal despotism.
5. The memory of Washington. His baledictory of admonitions should ever be held in remembrance of his countrymen.
6. The memory of Jefferson, Franklin, Monroe and Adams.
7. The President and Vice President of the United States.
8. The Sages, Patriots and Heros of the Revolution. To their virtuous exertions and patriotic services, we owe the happiness of being enabled to celebrate this day; gratitude will never suffer them to be forgotten.
9. The Army and the Navy of the United States, when their country calls, they will always, as heretofore, do their duty, and receive the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ patriots just and best rewards.
10. The Republic Flag
The great Flag of independence,
May it still maintain ascendance,
May it wave o'er the land and the sea.
May its fan from pole to pole,
Cheer each patriotic soul
And protect him in true liberty.
11. The Elective Franchise and Liberty of Speech and of the Press. He who cannot exercise them is a slave, and he who inhibits their exercise is a tyrant.
12. The Fair. The last and best gift of Heaven to man. They command our devotion and deserve our protection.

Volunteer Toasts

By John W. Davis. The health of the venerable President of the Day, General John DePauw.

(Upon the offering of the toast, the company was addressed by Gen. DePauw, in an interesting speech upon the conclusion of which he offered the following sentiment.)

The citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, patriotic, benevolent and hospitable.

By Joseph W. Briggs. The Survivors of the Revolution now present. May their last days be those of joy and happiness.

— James K. O'Haver, Chairman
Committee of Arrangements.

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines across the page.]

and Michael E. Chase and Rubben Carpo. The latter furnished all of the hewed timber, while the rest of the material was whipsawed by hand. The pastor and these pioneers did all of the carpenter work.

The first Sunday school was organized by M. E. Chase, with a class of eight, 6 white and two colored children. The church membership was twenty-five. Mr. Chase served as superintendent five years, and James W. Hinkle served 25 years.

The second Methodist church, a brick building, was built in 1849 on the site of the present church. The parsonage, now razed was erected in 1881.

The Christian church was organized in 1835 in the community where Sullivan is now located, by Joseph W. Wolfe and A. P. Law. They built a small frame church on Section street in 1848-49. The original part of the present church on Broad street was built in 1866.

The Baptist church was organized here, with sixteen members, April 23rd, 1853. The Presbyterian church was organized here on August 31st, 1857, by Rev. Joseph Blythe and John McCord. The original brick church was erected during the sixties and the parsonage in 1877. A Catholic church was built in 1867 near the C. & E. I. depot and is still standing.

A hand bill issued November 1816 has to do with another town aspiring to be the new County Seat.

The Town of Monroe

This town has recently been laid out upon the northwest quarter of section twenty-five, township eighth north, range eleven west, near Thorman's creek, about half way between Vincennes and Terre Haute, and upon as liberal plan, in point of elegance, convenience and health, as any town heretofore laid off in the western country. The site is elevated and clear from ravines and sinks, the lots are of the usual size of town lots, the streets from sixty to eight feet and the alleys sixteen and a liberal appropriation has been made for public uses.

The proprietor observing from his long residence, the advantageous situation of this spot in regard to Vincennes and Fort Harrison as a resting place to the traveler, and viewing the many natural advantages and inducements, such as fertility of the adjacent and surrounding country, the almost unexhaustable quantity of prime timber, and limestone and on the east interspersed through the fine woodland country. The quantity of stone coal immediately contiguous, in common amount and quality sufficient for requisites of all fire operations in a town, and the number of fine springs affording to all seasons, the most salubrious water, besides its proximity to the Wabash (being about one and one-half miles east of it) and the beautiful stream called Thurman's Creek, in its skirts or suburbs. In addition to the above, there is a saw mill within half a mile, now on the way and which it's contemplated, will be in operation in the course of six weeks, and from which plank and scantling may be obtained at a fair price, sufficient for all the uses of the town.

Plurality of towns should not be any more censured than a plurality of schools, for both are conducive to sociability and refinement of manners, and the proprietor, more from patriotic

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than pecuniary views, now offers for sale Lots in Monroe and upon the following liberal terms, viz:

1st. The Lots will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and on Monday the 23rd day of December now ensuing.

2nd: Purchasers shall give bonds and security payable in three equal installments; the first on the 23rd of December, 1817, the second on the 23rd of September, 1818, and the third on the 23rd of June, 1819. At the time of executing which bonds, the proprietor will give his bond of conveyance; and when the last installment is paid, the proprietor will execute the purchaser a deed in fee simple.

3rd. In case of failure of payment the bonds will bear interest from the day of sale.

4th. A discount of ten percent will be made for prompt payment at the time of purchase.

November 1818

Benjamin Thurman, Proprietor.

In the Western Sun for July 5, 1817 appeared the following;

To All Whom It May Concern:

The Subscribers, proprietors of the Town of Monroe, in the County of Sullivan and the State of Indian, hereby give notice that in consequence of the Seat of Justice for said County having been established in another place and the dissatisfaction expressed by a number of purchasers of lots in the said Town of Monroe, they will on the payment of the first note for the first installment by the purchaser on or before the time of the said payment becoming due and giving up to the proprietors the title bonds by them executed, the said proprietors will then give up the notes for the payment of the two other installments to the purchase. It is ascertained by the undersigned that the payment of the first installment will not more than pay the expense of laying out the Town, if this proposition is not complied with by the time mentioned, then the whole amount of purchase money will be demanded according to the terms of sale.

Monroe, June 23, 1818--And thus passed the town of Monroe.

Benjamin Turman, Thomas C. Shields,

Proprietors.

Another town called Gordontown was laid out about three miles north of the present site of Fairbanks, with a bid for the county seat. This town sold a few lots and had a few dwellers but it was unhealthy and sickness decimated its population and the rest moved elsewhere. This completes the list of town sites set up previous to the organization of Sullivan County with the exception of the proposed site of Merom.

The Act of Legislature, approved December 30, 1816, creating Sullivan County contained a section which read as follows;

Isaac Montgomery and William Harington of Gibson County, John P. Drennen and Andrew Purcell of Knox County, and James G. Reed, of Davis County, be ~~xxx~~ and they are hereby appointed commissioners agreeably to ~~xxx~~ an act entitled "An act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter laid off", whose duty it shall be on receiving notice of their appointment as hereinafter provided to repair to the house of James Sproule in the said new County of Sullivan on the 20th day of February next and proceed to fix the seat of justice for the said county of Sullivan agreeably to the true intent and

Arrives at Terre Haute on ~~Wednesday~~ Thursday following at 10 o'clock A.M. Leaves Terre Haute every Friday at 9 o'clock A.M. Arrives at Vincennes on Saturday following at 6 o'clock P.M. Distance to Terre Haute 70 miles.

Since the time of this stage in no way correspond to the contract of 1820 this must have been an additional service.

The Western Sun of May 22, 1819 contained the following notice.

Notice. Proposals for building the Court House in Merom will be received any time previous to the 11th of June next, by Robert Gill, agent for the County of Sullivan, from whom every necessary information may be obtained.

This building was erected and was destroyed by fire on the 12th or 13th of November 1821.

Fourth of July Celebration in 1820

The anniversary of that day that "Decreed Us A Nation" and which ~~will~~ while the present degree of freedom feverency and zeal characterize Americans be commemorated ~~until~~ "the sun grown dim with age and nature sinks in years" was celebrated in Carlisle with union, harmony and good cheer, truly gratifying to the patriot and Philanthropist. When the cannon's roar announced the dawn of day, each heart was electrified with "a spark from the altar of '76" and assembled to demonstrate their constancy and love to the Republic, their love of liberty and their country.

James Wasson, Esq., was by general voice nominated President; Samuel Whittelsey, Esq., Vice President; and William Pitt, Marshall. At 1 p.m. a procession formed in the following order and with martial music moved to the Meeting House, previously prepared and decorated by the committee.

Marshall

Capt. Benefield's Co. of Riflemen

The Star Spangled Banner

President and Orator

Vice President and reader of the

Declaration of Independence

Ladies, two and two

Gentlemen, two and two

The declaration was read by Col. George Wasson, with spirit and energy; which that unequalled production is so well calculated to inspire. Hail Columbia was sung by a numerous choir of gentlemen and ladies and an oration was delivered by Master C.E. Whittelsey in a style and manner that would do honor to age and experience.

Then the procession returned in the same order to the tower, and partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. John Hall, with all the varieties of comfort to satiate the appetites of Republicans, and the following toasts were drank with patriotic enthusiasm.

1. The Fourth of July '76. The natal day of American Independence, the birth of Kings and Princes may cease to be noticed but let this day by American Freeman never be forgotten Song. "Parody on the Battle of the Nile!"

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2. Gen. George Washington. The father of his country, and the friend of man, his memory will ever be dear while freedom and virtue exist.

Song "Hail Columbia"

3. The Constitution of the United States. The basis of our independence, the cement of our union; may it even be kept sacred and inviolable, as the tables of stone in the ark of the covenant

Song. "Columbia to Glory Arise".

4. The President of the United States. The soldier, the statesman, the patriot. Song, "Hail The Chief".

5. His excellency, Jonathan Jennings, Tune "Anacreon in Heaven"

6. Domestic Manufactures. Wise nations have ever encouraged them; under the fostering hand of our government they would flourish.

7. Our Army and Navy.

"The Star Spangled Banner, Ever shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave".
Song; "The Star Spangled Banner."

8. Our statute laws "Parvum in Multo", diverted of contradiction may they pass through the distillery of common sense, and come out at least proof.

9. Banking Institutions. They all want a Zanesville Mine.
Song. "Hard Times".

10. The Patriots of South America. Contending for liberty, while we sigh for their misfortunes, we glory in their triumphs.

Song. "The Eagle of Jove."

11. The heroes of the late war. Animated by the spirit of their fathers, taught the tyrants of Britain a lesson long to be remembered.

Song. "The Liberty Tree."

12. Roads and Canals. The tendons and muscles of our union.

13. The American Fair. The last, not least, the loveliest still.

Song. "Sinequa Non."

An interesting series of notices follows;

Western Sun, July 31, 1819. Notice. The President and Trustees of the Town of Merom, having taxed the real property thereon, 50 cents on the \$100.00. Persons concerned are informed that unless the same is paid by the 15th of September next, the property will be sold, or so much as will pay said tax.

Tax Sale. "Merom Corporation Tax" at the Court House door in Merom, December 10, 1819.

Bailey Johnson, Collector.

Tax Sale. Corporation Tax Merom, November 18, 1820

G. March, Collector,
Town of Merom.

Tax Sale. Corporation Tax Sale of Merom, September 7, 1822

George W. Lindsay, Collector
City of Merom.

Tax Sale. Notice of Tax Sale of lots on November 3, 1821 in Carlisle for Corporation Tax, by William M. Purdy, Collector at the house of John Hall in Carlisle.

Much of the travel and freighting of the early days was by river. The port for Sullivan County for all their boats was

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FOR THE YEAR 1900

CONTENTS

1. The progress of chemistry in the United States during the year 1900.
2. The progress of chemistry in the United States during the year 1900.
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4. The progress of chemistry in the United States during the year 1900.

The progress of chemistry in the United States during the year 1900 has been marked by several important discoveries and advances. In the field of organic chemistry, the synthesis of new compounds and the elucidation of reaction mechanisms have been the primary concerns. The discovery of the structure of the benzene ring and the development of the theory of chemical equilibrium are among the most significant achievements of the year.

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Merom. The Western Sun of May 15, 1819 notes that Thomas Emison ran a keel ~~xxxxxxx~~ boat for freight up and down the Wabash, elsewhere he is credited to be the first to operate a boat.

The Steamboat, Plough Boy, ran from Louisville to Terre Haute and back in 1824

The Steamboat, Florence, Capt. Dommee, arrived in Vincennes April 2, 1825, went on to Terre Haute, and returned to Louisville

The Steamboat, American, Capt. Conner, arrived in Vincennes

March 23, 1826, then on to Terre Haute and to LaFayette.

Steamboat, Highland Laddie, arrived in Vincennes March 21, 1826, and then went on to Terre Haute.

Steamboat, General Nevell, Louisville to Terre Haute, arrived in Vincennes March 27, 1826

Highland Laddie arrived from Louisville April 7, 1826 at Vincennes and then on to Palestine, Merom and Terre Haute.

In 1827 the boats ~~xxxxx~~ Belvidere and Josephine made trips from Louisville to Terre Haute.

In 1828 we find the Cincinnati running from Eugene to Shawneetown, the William Tell from Louisville to Vincennes, the Dean and Cumberland Louisville to LaFayette and the mouth of Eel River.

In 1829 the steamboats, Victory, William Tell, Criterion Wasp, Virginian, Highlander, Talisman and Monongahela go to LaFayette, Logansport, Shawneetown and Terre Haute. The Victory went up White River as far as Spencer in 1829

Regular Packet ads in 1830 list the Tippecanoe with Fufrees as Master plying from Louisville to Vincennes, Terre Haute, Montezuma and LaFayette. Also the Highlander, Rogers as Master, The Crusader, Paul Pry Master, Vincennes to the Rapids of the Wabash. Facility from Cincinnati, Paragon from Pittsburg to LaFayette, Virginian, Louisville to Terre Haute, Fairy, Vincennes to Louisville, Packet to Logansport

Boats, 1831. Java, Capt. Feary, Planet, Criterion, Paragon, Virginian, Don Juan, Forester, Experiment, Lady Franklin, Tippecanoe the Pearl and Gen. Hanna. The Gen. Hanna owned by Emison & McClure set out for Indianapolis, arrived Monday, April 11, 1831. They were greeted at Indianapolis by crowds on the bank. Artillery Co. of Capt. Blythe fired a salute with cannon on Tuesday. A second excursion was made up the river to accommodate the people.

Steamboats in 1832. Exchange, Perry, Easter, Niagra, Cleopatra, Utility, Tippecanoe, Madison, Virginian, Criterion, Amuleto, Banner, Don Juan, Poland, Java, Rambler, Watchman, Paragon Nile, Conveyance, and Experiment. Boats ran from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Montezuma, Terre Haute, Louisville, Trinity, Shawneetown, "The Upper Wabash", and Lafayette.

In August 1832 the steamboat Vincennes was launched at Vincennes, 150 tons, built by Samuel and Thomas Emison, Samuel Bruner and others. Messers Emison built and launched in 1807 or 1808 the first flatboat ever built upon the Wabash River above Vincennes and they were part owners of the Gen. Hanna, first steamboat owned by the citizens upon the Wabash.

In 1834, Steamboat Sylph, Capt. R.O. Tarleton, regular packet, Cincinnati to LaFayette, Goods and Passengers. Other boats that year were Miner, Nile, Citizen, Fairy Queen, Waterloo, Caledonia, Paragon, Envoy and Lady Boon.

The Blue school, at the north end of Willow Lane, was located on the Dan Blue farm. Ev. McKenzie had a race track on this farm south of the present Herman Jones residence. This land was once owned by the pioneer French family. This family once owned land from the Houck hill to the Wabash river, with the exception of two 80-acre tracts, one owned by Mrs. Daugherty where ~~the~~ Troy Bogard now lives, the eighty acres just east was owned by Mrs. Dicie Miles. They were sisters of Colonel John Creager of near Merom, Civil War veteran and old-time auctioneer. John R. Burnett, pioneer, owned 160 acres of land at Riverton and south $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The Houck hill is located one mile east of Merom, and Harrison French owned 120 acres north of the railroad and his home was on this tract. He was the father of the late Allie Basler, wife of Fred Basler and once served as county treasurer. His land was joined on the west by the land of Washington French, a brother who lived where Ed Anderson now resides. This land was joined on the west by the farm of another brother "Brick House" Henry French, who lived in a log house and later built a brick residence, the first in that community, from which he got the name "Brick House Henry". His land was joined on the west by the land of James French, another pioneer.

The younger generation of this family who later acquired the land and buildings were Michael, whose widow Sarah French, 96 years old lives at ~~Merom~~ Riverton and operates a store.; George whose son, Adam French, lives near Riverton, is the last of the family. Rastus, ~~Sylvanus~~ Sylvanus, young Harrison, Albert, LaFayette, Sherman and John R. Ed and Homer French. Their land holdings extended to the Wabash river south of the John R. Burnett 160 acres, down the river to the old Peter Woodall place. This included where Herman Jones lives, south to what was called Honey Well Prairie, where the Frenches used to corral their young stock in the spring, mark them with underbit, overbit, snowfork and split O ears, and when the job was done the pigs and calves were short on ears. The tails of the pigs were always cut short because it took a bushel of corn to fatten the tail. The stock ran loose on Honey Well prairie for the summer.

The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study. It is followed by a description of the methods used in the investigation. The results of the study are then presented in a series of tables and figures. The final part of the report is a discussion of the results and a conclusion.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the new teaching method on the learning of the subject. The scope of the study was limited to the first semester of the course. The methods used in the investigation were the same as those used in the previous study. The results of the study are presented in a series of tables and figures. The final part of the report is a discussion of the results and a conclusion.

The results of the study show that the new teaching method had a significant effect on the learning of the subject. The students who used the new method scored significantly higher than those who used the old method. This result is consistent with the findings of the previous study. The conclusion of the study is that the new teaching method is more effective than the old method.

The study was conducted in a classroom setting. The students were divided into two groups. One group used the new teaching method and the other group used the old method. The results of the study are presented in a series of tables and figures. The final part of the report is a discussion of the results and a conclusion.

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The following series of legal notices tell a story of the early struggles with poverty and sometimes speculation in town lots.

Ad Tax Sale. November 1, 1817. R. Johnson, Sheriff of Sullivan County.

Ad. Tax Sale, November 22, 1817. Sale of lots in Terre Haute for taxes. Sale to occur on Dec. 17, 1817. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock at the Court House in the town of Carlisle, Indiana B. Johnston, Sheriff of Sullivan County.

Tax Sale. Lots in the Town of Busseron, on Feb. 18, 1818 at the Court house door in Carlisle. B. Johnston, Sheriff of Sullivan County.

Sale for debt. All the lands and property of James D. Dunkin to be sold by Sheriff of Sullivan County, B. Johnston, for debt, on suit of Nathaniel Ewing, et al. Six lots in the town of Busseron in the list of sale. Date of sale, July 16, 1818

Take notice. All those that purchased lots in the town of Merom, at the sale here hereby requested to call at Carlisle and pay up their first payment of their bonds will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection, in case of my absence, Wasson and Sayre, will be authorized to receipt for the amounts.

May 7, 1816

S. Colman, Agent
for Sullivan County

September 5, 1818. Notice. All those indebted for lots in the Town of Merom are requested to make immediate payments as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Gill, Agent
of Sullivan County.

An ad in the Western Star, September 26, 1818 by G.W. Johnston offers two lots in the town of Merom, the county seat of Sullivan County, Lots No. 1 and 73

Tax Sale Notice, Sullivan County. At Courthouse Door in the Town of Carlisle, on Monday the 16th day of November 1818. This sale notice shows town lots in Carlisle and Merom and a few parcels in the county.

Bailey Johnson, Sheriff

Ad October 24, 1818. Ad for sale of property levied by on by execution says, "at the place of holding court in Carlisle".

Tax sale Jan. 4, 1819 says, "At the Court House Door in the Town of Carlisle."

Tax Sale October 30, 1819 still reads at "Court House Door", although the County offices had been moved to Merom Jan. 1, 1819.

The April 15th 1820 issue of the Centennial has the following:

Notice. By order of the Board of Commissioners of Sullivan County, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 16th of May next, at the door of the Court House in Merom, will be exposed at public sale to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, with approved security a certain number of lots, contained in the additional survey of the Town of Merom. These lots are pleasantly situated and well

worthy the attention of the public.

Signed: Robert Gill, Agent
of Sullivan County

Merom, April 6, 1820.

On December 7, 1822, George Boone, Sheriff, held a sale for "eleven acres of land, having on it a water mill, with two pairs of stones now running, one pair for wheat and the other for corn, a bolting chest and cloth also a saw mill, taken as the property of Morgan Eaton in the suit of William and Hayes against said Morgan Eaton" This was the old Ledgerwood mill, the first in the County.

We notice on July 26, 1823 an ad for a new contract to carry ~~exit~~ the mails. Starting at Vincennes by Bruceville, Carlisle, Palestine, Sullivan Court House, Honey Creek, Terre Haute, and Fort Harrison to Clintonville, 94 miles once a week, leaving Vincennes every Tuesday noon, arriving in Clintonville Thursday at 6 p.m. Leave Clintonville every Sunday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Vincennes on Tuesday by 9 a.m.

Just how long this contract was to run I do not know. The next record I find is in 1828. This time the mail goes from Vincennes to Bruceville, Carlisle, York, Honey Creek, Prairie Creek, Terre Haute, Markles Mill, Dickson Mills, Roseville, Rockville, Park Court House, Montezuma, Newport, Eugene, Fountain Court House to Crawfordsville once a week, 135 miles. Leaves Vincennes Tuesday at 6 a.m. arrives Crawfordsville Thursday at 8 p.m. Leaves Crawfordsville Saturday at 6 a.m., arrives Vincennes Monday at 6 p.m. We don't find Merom listed here but since it would be on the route of this trip it evidently would be served by this mail delivery.

The General Assembly of the State of Indiana, by Act approved Dec. 21, 1821, appointed John I. Neely, Gibson County, Samuel Emison, Knox County and James Wasson, Sullivan County as commissioners to lay off and contract for the opening of a State Road from E Evansville to Terre Haute. I have been told they laid this road out in three sections. The section from Vincennes to Terre Haute was advertised for contracts in the Western Sun of December 7, 1822. It ran from Vincennes at the north end of First Street, nine miles to Emison's bridge, thence eleven miles and 222 rods to Carlisle, thence 10 miles and 276 rods to Merom, thence 20 miles to Ferguson's field, Honey Creek Prairie, thence five miles to Honey Creek, thence four miles and 130 rods to Terre Haute. It was let in sections varying from three to five miles long. It was to be opened 33 feet wide, all timber one foot and under ~~xxxxx~~ to be taken off even with the ground, over one foot to be taken off twelve inches from the ground. All measurements to be made twelve inches from the ground, all old timber lying down, brush ect. to be taken off. No timber, brush, ect taken off the road to be left within 10 feet of same, all ravines to be filled up with timber sufficient to admit loaded wagons to pass conveniently. The contracts to be fulfilled on or before the first day of April next, bond with two good securities will in all case be required. This road was 140 miles long and \$9,830.50 was appropriated for this purpose. How would you like to drive your Ford on that road?

We find in 1820 that besides the regular mail there was advertised a stage service. The ad is as follows:

The Vincennes Stage

by Carlisle Ia., Palestine, Ill

and Merom to Terre Haute.

Leave the Postoffice in Vincennes—every Tuesday at 10 o'clock A.M.

Monday, Indiana observed a birthday. Just 134 years ago on Monday the state was admitted to the union. Before that it was Indiana Territory. Down at Corydon Monday, where the young state began to function (as a state) they still have the old state house and probably held some sort of celebration.

This day causes the Vincennes Commercial to observe that "the crown of statehood might well have been placed on Indiana's brow here in Vincennes and our Territorial Hall today revered as not only the first state capitol, had it not been for that thing which plagues us today as it did 125 years ago-politics.

"Jonathan Jennings (our first governor) did not like William Henry Harrison and that sturdy hero of Tippecanoe probably didn't have a lot of love for Jonathan either. They battled back and forth and Jonathan won and Vincennes lost.

"Jonathan represented the 'New Deal' spirit those days. Harrison represented the conservative party. He stood for the old order, for wealth, for slavery. He was an aristocrat. And ~~we're~~ we're glad he was." The Commercial says. "If Harrison had been a dough-neck, we would not have had Vincennes University, not the Western Sun, not the Harrison House, nor the first library. Churches would not have gotten ~~thexxxaxixx~~ their early start, had it not been for Harrison. He carried the torch into the wilderness.

"Harrison, too, liked to soldier better than play politics. He preferred to chase Indiana rather than votes. While he was away at war, Jennings made hay. The capital was moved to Corydon. Jennings had gotten even.

"It's fascinating history that was enacted here in Southern Indiana. This old newspaper had a stirring part". so the Commercial, which is a successor to the first Hoosier Paper, the Western Sun, goes on to say, "Elihu Stout, that first editor, backed Harrison with his last ounce of printer's ink. These yellowed columns fairly sizzle as you read them today. "Out of all turmoil emerged a glorious state, a state rich with tradition, of courage and enterprise, of song and story"

Another household remedy of the years ago was asafoetida, a foul-smelling gum. Mother would break off small pieces and sew it in small bags which was pinned to our undershirts or held by a string around our neck, that was supposed to ward off ~~contagio~~ contagion.

Reference was recently made in this column to the old Blue school house in Gill township, south of Merom. Gus Thrasher writes that he was a scholar at that school for four terms. The late A.G. McNabb was the teacher in 1884 and 1885. Next year the late Nan Wood was the teacher. She later was a primary teacher for several years in the Sullivan schools. Miss Emma Adams of Rockville was the teacher in the first grade in 1884 and 1885. Miss Ida Williams was a teacher in the second grade in subsequent years.

William Daugherty was the teacher at the Blue school in 1887. A brother, Jesse Daugherty, still living near Merom, was the teacher at a school built later on The Phelps Buzzard Ridge

1. The first part of the report

describes the general situation of the country and the progress of the work.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the work.

The third part of the report contains the conclusions and recommendations.

The fourth part of the report contains the appendixes.

The fifth part of the report contains the references.

The sixth part of the report contains the summary.

The seventh part of the report contains the index.

The eighth part of the report contains the list of figures.

The ninth part of the report contains the list of tables.

The tenth part of the report contains the list of abbreviations.

The eleventh part of the report contains the list of symbols.

The twelfth part of the report contains the list of units.

The thirteenth part of the report contains the list of names.

The fourteenth part of the report contains the list of dates.

Here is an item taken from the Western Sun of December 30, 1837, relative to an Academy started at Carlisle, Indiana. This item is under the date of 1834 so it must have been begun in the early thirties.

This Academy was established under an Act of Legislature incorporating the Carlisle School Society, approved January 16, 1835. William S. Craft, William Curry, John W. Davis, Joseph W. Briggs and Reuben Sulinger and their associates were the incorporators. A president, treasurer, and five trustees were to be elected annually on the first Monday in March by the subscribers to said school.

An Act of Legislature approved February 2, 1837, declares the Carlisle School Society a district school in township 6 N, R 9W, to receive congressional Township School Funds.

CARLISLE ACADEMY

The Trustees would respectfully announce to the public that this institution is now in successful operation and the instruction of Mr. William D. Moors, a late graduate of Dartmouth College N.H. And as the building has recently undergone extensive repairs, and the school room fitted up in the most approved and convenient style, and as other appendages are soon to be added to it, they flatter themselves that it offers as strong inducement to those desirings of a thorough education, to avail themselves of its privileges, as any institution similiar in the County. Intending to make the ~~xxx~~ school a petmanent one, as ~~the~~ guardians, they plegge themselves to use thrie utmost endeavorsto tender satisfaction to those who myy patronize it. As soon as practicable, a chemical and phylosophical apparatus will be procured for the better elucidation of those scineces to the scholars. When necessary, competent assistants will be provided to aid in the instructions of the school.

The Course Of Instruction

Comprises Orthography, Reading, Whiting, Arithmetic, Geogrophy, with the use of the globes, English Grammer, English Composition, History (ancient and modern), Bookkeeping, Geometry. Algebra, ~~Trigonom~~ Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights, Distances and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, Astranomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and the Latin and Greek languages.

There will be four terms in the year of eleven weeks each, and at the close of each of them, a vacation of two weeks. The terms respectively will begin on the Third Monday of February, May, August, and November. Good Boarding can be had in town at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week.

Tuition Per Quarter

Orthography, Reading, Whiting and first lessons in Arithmetic-- \$2.50

Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammer-- \$3.50

In any of the higher English branches and the Latin and Greek languages-- \$5.00

Wm. S. Craft, President,

Jorn Martin, Clerk

James Garret,
Thomas Robbins,
Isaac Beauchamp,
James K. O'Haver,
Ruben Sullinger,
— Trustees.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
1950

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY
AND MINERAL RESOURCES
OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1950

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Introduction
The Bureau of Chemistry and Mineral Resources is a part of the Department of the Interior, and is responsible for the study and control of the chemical and mineral resources of the United States. The Bureau is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific area of research and development. The following is a summary of the activities of the Bureau during the year 1950.

General Administration
The Bureau is headed by the Commissioner, who is responsible for the overall management of the Bureau. The Commissioner is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Bureau. The Bureau is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific area of research and development.

Research and Development
The Bureau is engaged in a wide range of research and development activities, including the study of the chemical and mineral resources of the United States, the development of new methods for the extraction and processing of these resources, and the study of the environmental effects of the use of these resources. The following is a summary of the activities of the Bureau during the year 1950.

Publications
The Bureau has published a number of reports and papers during the year 1950, including the following:

Carlisle, Sullivan County, December 30, 1837

The Carlisle Academy building was built in 1834. It was a frame two-story building which was erected by popular subscription. The Masonic Lodge occupied the second story of the building. The building was known for years as the "Old Seminary Building". It was succeeded by a two-story brick school building.

A Carlisle Academy ad for the year 1859-60 calls it the 3rd year and gives A.P. Allen as Principal.

In the year 1860-61 it is called the Carlisle Male and Female Academy with Prof. D. Edmiston, Miss M.E. Howe, Miss Edmiston and H.N. Helms as Director.

These items and the following ones are gleaned from the Vincennes Sun, from 1804 to 1844

At the close of the celebration of the Anniversary of Independence July 4, 1837, in firing the last round, the cannon, a four pounder, burst, and killed on the spot, Henry Bascom McClure, a young man about 17 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Benson Riggs. Although a large concourse of people were present the fragments of stone were scattered in every direction, yet fortunately, no one else was hurt.

Here are a few funny quirks about the medical profession, Western Sun, 12-29-27, Medecine has been defined to be the art of science of amusing a sick man with frivolous speculations about his disorders and of Temporizing ingeniously till nature either kills or cures him.

Western Sun, 1834

Hale Columbia, happy land,

If I ain't a Doctor I'll be hanged!

I pukes, I purges, and I swets 'em,

Then if tha di, wi-I lets 'em.

Western Sun, 1839

Miles Compound Extract Tomato for Dyspepsia.

Note: At this time tomatoes were just beginning to be thought nonpoisonous. They had been grown as an ornamental plant, and not eaten

Western Sun, 1829. Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, Dr. Merryman.

Western Sun, Jan. 13, 1827. Sale of Shaker personal property, March 1, 1827. Wool carding machine, cotton gin, blacksmith tools, Mill stones, staves of various kinds, wheat threshing and flax cleaning machines, two ox carts and oxen, 1 set large tomber wheels, 20 to 30 cords of tan bark, 100 fat hogs, English bulls and heifers, 25-to 30 steers, some fine English Milch Cows, 300 sheep, young china hogs, ect., at West Union, Knox County. (Note; the Shakers were moving from the state)

Western Sun, November 3, 1827.

Public Sale at Shakertown.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Friday, the ninth inst (November) upon the premises, at the village of West Union or Busseron, a great variety of valuable property, consisting of--Wheat Rye, Corn and Hay, Carts, Wagons, and young horses, carding machine and Cotton Gin.

In good order and a variety of Household Furniture, too tedious to mention. Also a large lot of seasoned scantling and plank, suitable for buliding machinery. Terms of sale payable in merchantable whisky, delivered at

Vincennes, or at McCarty's Ferry at the cash market price at the former place on the first day of May, next, all sums under five dollars, cash in hand.

Will also be rented on the same day, the village and farms of West Union in several people, to the highest bidder, payable in whiskey on the first day of March, 1829. Due attendance will be given by the agent on the premises as well as Francis Voris.

West Union, November 2, 1827.

(Note that whiskey seems to be the medium of exchange. This is evidently property not sold at the sale in January)

I am quite sure that politics was an object of active and vigorous discussion from the beginning of the County, but it is hard to find any reference to the thirties. The Western Sun of Nov. 23, 1833 reports a Democratic Republican meeting as follows;

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans, held at the Court House in Merom, Indiana, pursuant to public notice, Michael Price was called to the chair, and Justice Davis appointed Secretary. The meeting was called to order and the chief object of the meeting explained by the President.

Resolved. That seven delegates be appointed to represent Sullivan County in the Democratic Republican Convention to be held at Indianapolis in December next

Resolved. That Michael Price, Seth Cushman, James Depeaw, Doctor O'Haver, Josiah Mann, John S. Davis and Isaac Shannon be said delegates.

Resolved. That Michael Price, Seth Cushman and James Depeaw, from a committee to fill vacancies if required.

Resolved. That the Secretary furnish each delegate with a certificate of his appointment and that the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings to the Editor of the Indianapolis Democrat

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by President and countersigned by the Secretary, and published in the Western Sun.

Resolved. That the delegates go agreeable to the will of their constituents, that the proceedings of this meeting be read, and that the meeting adjourn.

Michael Price, President
Justus Davis, Secretary.

Merom, Nov. 16, 1833

Western Sun, July 26, 1834. In a notice of a political meeting in Carlisle the following names appear. Jonathan Lynch, Zophon Case, Benjamin Bond, C.N. Halstead, John M. Webster, Dr. William J. Terrell, John M.O. Hartnett, James Temple and John Scott.

In November 1835, the following were chosen Delegates to the State Democratic Meeting: George Boon, James Davis, Benjamin Tutman, J.K.O'Haver, John Y. Dodd, Michael Price, Isaac Beauchamp and Shadrack Sherman.

George Boon was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of this meeting held Jan. 8, 1836. He also appears on several committees. At this convention Adam Wilson, Hezekiah Riggs, Benjamin Wolfe, Hiram Benefield, Joseph Wilson, and William Reed were appointed from Sullivan County to the Congressional District Committee.

Delegates to the Democratic District Convention at Bloomfield March 18, 1839, for Haddon Township: William R. Haddon, Dr. J.K.O'Haver, Wilton Mayfield, Jackson Hinkle, William Johnson, Dr. Barton, George Boon, Luke Walters and Rev. Robert Bedwell, Jackson Township. Sept.

Capt. John T. Todd, John Mahan, John A. Wilson, Samuel Brown, Fairbanks Township. Hezekiah Rigg, William Patton, William Deed, I. Abraham, and Dr. DeBaun, Turman Township: James Davis, Thomas Turman, James Gray, James Harris, Col. A. Hurts, Gill Township, Justus Davis, Benjamin Wolfe, William Burnett, Shad Sherman, John B. Huff, John Wallace, John H. Boyle, Hamilton Township: A. B. Carruthers, William Watson, Job Walls and James McCreery, Adams, Carruthers and John W. Davis, nominated at the convention for Congress.

Dr. Freeland, Dr. O'Haver, Dr. Wolfe and Dr. Barton were present at a large Democratic meeting at New Lebanon on June 6, 1840. Townships mentioned were--Haddon, Fairbanks, Hamilton, Turman, Gill, Dr. G. E. Barton was very active at a Democratic Senatorial Convention at Merom, June 27, 1840.

At the State Democratic Republican Convention of Jan. 8, 1844, T. Turner and R. W. Akin were delegates. There was a large Harrison meeting in Sullivan County in April, 1840.

Western Sun, Sept. 24, 1842. Notice of Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House on the first day of Circuit Court, (Oct. 10th) to elect delegates to the State Convention

Signed: Henry K. Wilson,
J. H. O'Haver,
J. Y. Dodd,
R. W. Akin,
A. Beauchamp,

Democratic County Committee
for Sullivan County.

Western Sun, Oct. 22, 1842. At the Democratic Meeting, October 19, 1842, at Merom, R. W. Akin was President. S. Broan and Wm. Burnett, Vice-Presidents. W. McKee and B. Wolfe, Secretaries.

A committee to draft resolutions of one each from each Township was: Haddon Township, J. W. Davis, Gill Township, Dr. Freeland, Turman Township, James Davis, Hamilton Township, A. B. Carruthers, Jackson Township, John Y. Dodd; and Fairbanks Township, Joshua Davis.

A long list of resolutions is printed.

John W. Davis, R. W. Akin, Capt. Henry Dooly, Justus Davis, Henry K. Wilson, James Davis, Wm. McKee, Samuel Brown, Adam Wilson, Col. Reed, Berry W. Wybill, and A. B. Carruthers were selected as delegates to the State Convention.

On Thursday, October 19, 1843, The Democrats had a big barbecue at Carlisle.

Hon. Judge Law was President of the Day., Isaac Beauchamp was Marshall assisted by John Marney, Esq.

The barbecue was served up in the beautiful grove adjoining the Town of Carlisle. Gen. Tilghman A. Howard was attended by a vast procession, numbering on horse back, in carriages and on foot, some seven or eight hundred persons; headed by a splendid Vincennes Band of music, and the military company of the town; to the residence of Dr. James K. O'haver, where he remained for about an hour to receive the greetings of his friends after which the procession moved to the grove where were assembled hundreds of persons who had joined in, about one thousand to twelve hundred persons.

The barbecue was elegantly gotten up and arranged. The tables were abundantly supplied with all the delicacies the country could afford and served in such manner as would do credit to any of the first hotels in the country.

General Howard was introduced by the President of the day, and was greeted with long continued cheers. W.

Following a two-hour speech by the General, Dr. John Davis gave a brief talk and he was followed by Wm. W. Carr, Editor Chapman Mr. Parker of Marion and Judge Law.

In the evening the houses of most of the democratic citizens of Carlisle were beautifully illuminated and bonfires kindled in the Public Square.

Committee in charge, Dr. J. K. O'Hara, Thomas Marks, H. N. Helms, H. K. Wilson S. M. Howard.

The Western Sun of March 25, 1843, carries a notice for a meeting called for Tuesday, April 11, 1843; second day of Circuit Court at Merom; of Democrats to elect delegates to the District Convention.

The Congressional vote in Sullivan County for 1843 numbered 1557.

The Vincennes Gazette for Jan. 6, 1844, reports a big meeting in the town of Sullivan. It was called a large and respectable meeting.

At a Whig meeting in the town of Sullivan on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1843, James Harris was appointed President; Moses Pearson and Grafton P. Cookerly, Vice Presidents; William McKinney and Wm. W. Peterman, Secretaries. The purpose of the meeting was explained by Joseph W. Briggs, Committee of Seven was appointed to draft resolutions. The Committee: Joseph W. Briggs, James D. Gardner, Hardy Hill, Thomas Nesbitt Wm. W. Peterman, Solomon Walls and Felix McGrew.

A central committee and committee of correspondence was appointed as follows: James Harris, Solomon Walls, Elisha Albertson, James D. Gardner and Felix G. McGrew of Hamilton Township; Carson Willard and Jesse Haddon, of Gill Township; Alexander Trigg and James D. Riggs of Haddon Township; Alexander McKee and Robert Taylor of Turman Township; Samule Myers and James Pogue of Fairbanks Township; Mose Pearson and Michael Wagoner, of Jackson Township; Ruel Downs and Russel Wagoner of Curry Twnship.

Committee of Vigilance: Hamilton Township, Hardy Hill, Paschal Shelburn, Joseph Bailey, John Osburn, Jacob Miller, Stephen Wagoner, Samuel Anderson, Benjamin Timmons, James Thompson, Hugh S. Orr and Edward Boles; Haddon Twonship, Joseph W. Briggs, John Jenkins, Richard W. Pearce, Benjamin B. Watson, Thomas McClung, Aaron Alsmen, Danile Boon, William Peterman, Elijah Greeg, John S. Ledgerwood, Samuel McCutcheon Nathan H nkle, Wm. S. Cruft, Robert Wallace, Thomas A. Baker, Elijah Milam, Johnson Hamilton, Thomas Cgeager, John W. Purcell, Peter Lisman, Anderson Miller and William D. Blackburn; Gill Township, James Reid, John Mills, Daniel C. Webb, John Haddon, David Wilkins, John O'Boyel, David Gray, Anthony Bennett, William Horreford, Anthony Mason, John Burnett and William F. Dodds; Fairbanks Township. Henry Drake, Seth Dicks, Joseph Smock, Nathaniel Earnest, Jr. Lud ick Earnest, Abraham DeBaun, Jr., James Milligan, Stephen Johnson, Eri Huntand Eli Dicks, Curry Township, Ruel Downs, John Evans Sr., Wm. Morton, Henry Smock, Jr. Thomas Evans, James W. McKinney, Shelly See, John Earnhart, John Anderson, John Hill, Milburn Reed and Robert M. McGrew, Turman Township, Thomas Eddy, John Brewer, Seth Cushman, Wm. Pogue, Chamberlin Marts, Jacob Marts, John Curtis and Hiram Harois; Jackson Twonship, J. P. Hill, Dr. Cyrus Duvall, Ben Milam, Wm. Reeves, Albridge Asbury, Samule Stout, Jeremiah Mahan, Addison William, and George C. Briggs.

Delegates to the State Convention, January 16-17, 1844 at Indianapolis: Col. Samuel Ledgerwood and Felix McGrew, from Hamilton Township; Joseph W. Briggs, James D. Riggs, Adam Curry and Samuel McCutcheon from Haddon Township, Mose Peterson and Samuel Stout, from

Jackson, James H.O (Boyle and John Haddon, from Gill Township; Thomas Eddy and Alexander McKee from Turman Township; Samuel Myers and Henry Drake, from Fairbanks Township; Ruel Downs and Gilbert Barnhart, from Curry Township.

Delegates to the National Convention of Ratification at Baltimore, May 12, 1844, Moses Pearson, William S. Cruft, John H.O (Boyle, Jesse Haddon, Joseph W. Briggs, James Reid, Dr. Thomas Curtis, Addison Williams, Dr. Samuel Thompson and Grafton F. Cookerly.

Resolution endorsing Henry Clay passed.

The Whigs held a mass meeting in Carlisle, October 16-17, 1843 to celebrate their victory in the Indiana State Election,

A Grand Whig Encampment
for the Wabash Valley

A Free
Barbecue

will be given by the Whigs of
Sullivan County
on Wednesday and Thursday
the 16th and 17th of October

At Carlisle

Hon. Benjamin H. Arden of Kentucky, Hon. Joseph G. Marshall, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Hon. R.W. Thompson, Hon. G.G. Dunn, Hon. R.B. Letcher, Hon. J.P. Hardin and many other distinguished orators and statesmen are confidently expected to be present.

The Vincennes Gazette of October 24, 1844, claims 10,000 Whigs were present at Carlisle from Sullivan, Knox, and Vigo Counties.

After a grand parade, led by bands from Knox and Vigo Counties, they marched to the council grounds where Joseph W. Briggs announced the officers of the meeting: President, Hon. Abner T. Ellis of Knox; Vice-President, John Haddon, Sullivan, John F. Cruft, Vigo; Joseph Shaw of Clark County, Illinois; Charles Polke of Knox, Reuben Sullinger of Sullivan; James T. Moffett of Vigo; R.A. Clements of Davis; Samuel Emison of Knox; Major William Bruce of Knox; Edwin Bowles of Sullivan; Appella Price of Green; John Richardville of Knox; William Dixon of Sullivan; Joseph Liston of Vigo; John Hopewell of Vigo; Adam Lisman of Sullivan; J.D. Riggs of Sullivan; and H. Fauntleroy of Knox, Secretaries.

Speeches were made by Hon. C.B. Smith, R.W. Thompson and George D. Dunn, on the first day and others on the second day. Upon the whole, from the immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen, the order, the regularity, the enthusiasm in which everything was conducted, we say without hesitation, it has not been surpassed. Never did so vast a multitude return to their homes so universally satisfied; yes, delighted. The speeches, the songs, the music of the Terre Haute and Vincennes Bands all were excellent.

ODDS AND ENDS

Shaker Garden Seeds for sale by A. Patterson, January, 1822

Western Sun, July 13, 1822: Notice of Camp Meeting to be held on Mr. Harrison's farm near Carlisle in Sullivan County on the 6th 7th and 8th of September next.

Western Sun, Sept. 11, 1824, at Public Sale of Lot 28 Carlisle, Purdy's Tavern. A large frame house, a convenient kitchen, a well constructed stable with seven stalls and a good well of water walled with stone.

Centennial 1820 ad: Pantaloon and Roundabouts at \$2.00 per pair.

There was an epidemic of cholera in 1832 and also again 1835
In 1832 Saloons were called Tippling Houses.

Here is an ad that reminds us that shipping pork by ~~flat-boats~~
flat-boats or steamers was an item of business at Merom. This
ad was in the Western Sun of July 21, 1832.

A BARGAIN IN MEROM

To sell or let the following property: One Brick store, one
Dwelling house, Smoke house, milk house, ~~stable~~ and two Village
Lots. Also one good Pork House, situated on the bank of the
River Wabash, in the town of Merom, in the County of Sullivan,
State of Indiana. Gentlemen wishing such a situation will do
well to examine the premises, as a bargain will be given.

Signed, William Mienre

Minere was in the commission and storage business at Vincennes
also ran a general store.

There was a proposal to build in 1832 a railroad from
Evansville to Terre Haute. A committee was formed to ask the
Legislature for incorporation of a Company to build it.

There was an act of Legislature approved December 24, 1833, to
build an Evansville and Lafayette Railroad. The directors for
Sullivan County were William S. Cruft, Samuel Coleman and John
DePauw.

Western Sun, May 1*6

Western Sun, May 16, 1836. Evansville and Vincennes Railroad. At

a recent meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the Act
incorporating the road, Gen. R. M. Evans of Evansville was elected.
President; Samuel Hall, Secretary, William Burtch of Vincennes,
Treasurer. Books were opened for sale of stock August 6th, 1836

The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company was
chartered by Act of Legislature, March 4, 1853, and this is the one
that was finally built and put into operation the latter part
of 1854

There is an article in the Western Sun for October 2, 1832,
signed "A Husier".

Ice cream was advertized in 1832

Thursday night, November 12, 1833, was the night of falling stars
from 12 midnight to daylight. One could read by this light. As a
boy I can remember Uncle Tommy Stanley telling me about this
beautiful sight. He had been to Cincinnati, Ohio, to sell a wagon
load of wheat and was returning with a wagon load of groceries.
He was driving all night so saw it from start to finish. Many
people were badly frightened; thinking the end of the world ~~had~~
~~was~~ was at hand.

Remembering that whiskey was a commodity equal to money as
an article of exchange, the following ad is of note.

Western Sun, July 5, 1834

Ox Mill and Distillery

For Sale.

I will sell on credit of one ~~year~~ and two years 200 acres of
first rate land on which is erected an ox mill and steam
distillery, inferior to none in the State, susceptible of running
six barrels of whiskey per day; all in complete repair, with vats,
tubs, and other necessary apparatus. Eligibly situated on the
Wabash River, five miles above Vincennes. It is an establishment

Worth the attention of any one who wished to embark in the Distillery business.

Carlisle, June 28, 1834

I.N. Whittlesly

Western Sun, May 3, 1835. Extract from a gentlemen in Merom to a friend in Vincennes. Dated April 28, 1835.

"On yesterday in the afternoon we had a terrible hail storm. It lasted about thirty minutes, when over the hail did not lay so very thick, the ground was well be-sprinkled but not covered. They were unusually large; I weighed one that was perfectly solid and nearly round that weighed precisely one pound half an hour after the storm was over. Several were picked up of equal weight, and it is believed that immediately after the storm they might have been found that would have weighed two pounds, the principle part would have weighed from 4 to 8 ounces. A little north of us it fell in greater abundance but not so large. A little south on this on the road was a man with a team, who found one that measured 17 inches in circumference, and one fell on one of his horses that drew blood. I took a walk on the commons this morning and I saw many places where the hail had struck and broke well-set grass sod, and penetrated the earth some three inches, the size of the cavity, in many of them from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A gentleman in this place was caught out in it, one of the hail stones struck his hand and injured it severely; it broke and penetrated through the roofs of the houses that were a little old. Fortunately there was but little wind or the damage might have been great, as it was a number of glasses were broken. Pigs, fowls ect. stood no chance unless they could get shelter,

Cook stoves, ten plate and seven plate, and Franklin Stoves of various sizes offered for sale in September, 1836. Also a "Rotary Cooking Stove" -- whatever that is.

Western Sun, Feb. 18, 1837.

NOTICE

Mary Ann has gone away,
Trust her who will, I'll not pay.

D. Andrews.

Western Sun, May 9, 1840

NOTICE

Mary Ann again has gone away
Trust her who will, I will not pay.

David Andrews.

A soda fountain is found advertised in 1841.

Gilead Honeywell lived on a 700 acre farm about three miles south of Merom, in 1819. In his Diary (P 101) he calls Merom "A County Seat of about twenty houses"

In 1841 Vincennes had a Board of Examiners to examine stoves, stove pipes, and chimneys, to determine whether they are safe or unsafe and to condemn the unsafe. A fine of \$3.00 per hour for keeping fire in a condemned stove, pipe or chimney was to be levied.

A series of Camp Meetings were held in the fall of 1842 Commenced by one near Washington in Davis County, followed by one in Knox and closed by one near Carlisle in Sullivan County. Over 400 were saved.

Western Sun, Nov. 24, 1842. Take Notice. The citizens of Knox County, Indiana, are hereby notified that petitions will be put in circulation after thirty days from this date for the purpose of straightening the county line between the counties of Knox and Sullivan, from Range line dividing ranges 9 and 10 in Shaker Prairie to the Wabash River.

Benjamin Wolfe

John S. Davis

This has to do with the fact that the southern boundary of Sullivan County was not clearly defined. However, no action was taken by the Legislature, which was approved Jan. 7, 1859, defined the limits of Sullivan County as follows: line

"Beginning on the Wabash River where the dividing townships nine and ten north intersects the same, thence east to the line dividing range seven and eight west, thence south to the southwest corner of township six north, of range eight west, thence west to the line dividing range nine and ten west, thence due west to the Wabash River, thence up the River to the place of beginning.

This act contained an error and it was amended by an Act approved March 5th, 1859. This time the description reads as follows: Beginning on the Wabash River where the line dividing townships nine and ten north intersect the same, thence east to the line dividing ranges seven and eight west, thence south to the south-east corner (the former Act reads Southwest) of township six north, range eight west, thence west to the line dividing ranges nine and ten west, thence due east to the Wabash River, thence up the river to the place of beginning."

The following notes about administrators, estates, ect, is entered here chiefly to record the names of those involved.

Western Sun, Feb. 14, 1818. Samuel Ledgerwood by n. Huntington, Att'y gives notice of application to the Court of Associate Judges of the County of Sullivan on the 2nd Monday of April, 1818, for a writ of partition to divide the estate of James Ledgerwood.

Western Sun, Jan. 20, 1819. Ad of Sheriff Sale of personal property of James Strain at Merom on February 6, 1819.

Western Sun, Aug. 2, 1822. Notice of Simon Turman, Administrator of Estate of David Harbour, deceased, Merom.

Western Sun, Aug. 3, 1822. Notice of Jeneter Vickory, Administratrix, and Josiah Mann, Administrator of Abner Vickory,

Western Sun, Oct. 5, (1822 ?) 1822, Notice of David Grose and Zadoc Hunt, Administrators of Estate of Pete Metzger, deceased of Fairbanks Township, Sullivan County.

Western Sun, Oct. 19, 1822, Benjamin Shearman, Administrator of Estate of William Shearman of Sullivan County, deceased

Centinal. Estate of Smith Hansbrough, late of Merom, Polly Hansbrough, Admx., James Sayre, Adm. Merom, Jan. 20, 1820

Ad of Sale of Estate of George McDonald, deceased, 1st Monday in February, 1821. It includes several hundred volumes of books, law, ect. McDonald was a lawyer and came from New Jersey.

Samuel Whittlesey and James Nash appear as Attorneys in legal notices in 1822. Nash died in Davis County in 1823

Levi A. Hagen and Benjamin Hubbard advertised as brick masons and plasterers in 1860.

Hinkle and Scott, later W.S. Hinkle advertised a "Cheap Store in 160 at No. 10 Commercial Row, later Nonll

Mattie Stark, milliner, opened a shop at the house of George

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the early attempts to explain the origin of life, and then proceeds to a consideration of the more recent theories. The author's own views are given in the last chapter.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various theories of the origin of life. It begins with a discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation, and then proceeds to a consideration of the theory of biogenesis. The author's own views are given in the last chapter.

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Park, ~~at~~ in 160 ? This house stood on the east side of Court Street just north of the middle of the block between Washington and Wall Streets.

Wilson, Price & Co. (Wm. Wilson, James Price, George J. H. Wilson) "The Mammoth Store", at the northwest corner of the public square dry goods, boot store, shoes, hardware, queensware and glass ware, started in April 1860. This later became Price Brothers, March 11, 1861

In April 1864 a new firm was formed of H.K. Wilson and Ed Price, as Wilson and Price to take over the firm of Price Brothers, General Store

In 1865 Wilson, Price Co., sold No. 1 Commercial Row with the balance of their stock of goods to Lefe Stewart and No. 2 ~~Commercial~~ Commercial Row to James Kelly. They sold the Knotts House to a Mr. Havens of Rushville and Lefe Stewart sold his brick store house to McCammon & Hulse. At this time Mr. David Gordon sold the McGuire House to Ambrose McGuire.

In November 1865 Dr. J.J. Thompson joined Lefe Stewart and they continued at No. 1 Commercial Row.

Wm Rea has a saloon at the northeast corner of the square and will sell ice ~~xxx~~ 1860.

M.E. Chase (Father Chase) General Merchandise, southwest corner of public square, west end of the south side. This is the man who started the Methodist Church in Sullivan.

LaFayette Stewart, general merchandise at No. 5 on the north side of the "Stewart Block". The Stewart block ran from where the Donnally Store now stands for five store buildings. The one occupied by Stewart was the first brick store on the north side of the square.

The Cummins House now becomes the Lovell House, 1860

Major Isaac Stewart sells out to James W. Wolfe in December 1860.

The Anderson House is sold to John Bledsoe in December 1860. In March, 1861 it is again sold to James W. Wolfe.

In January, 1861, the Lucas Drug Store moves two doors north.

A new ad, Feb. 21, 1861 shows Pat McEneny with a Stone Mason Shop two doors west of the Cummins House.

Mrs. A.R. Wall announces a millinery shop a few doors north of Washington on Section Street.

B. Kaltinsky at No. 2 Stewart's Block has groceries, liquors, ect. Says he is next door to Joseph W. Wolfe. Sells to Major Stewart in February 1862.

Joseph W. Wolfe bought out Isaac Stewart, general merchandise north side public square.

J.T. Reid first door west of American House, grocery, ice cream soda, offers free delivery.

John Grisley, stoves and tin ware northeast of square

Levi Maxwell, grocery store, 1861

Dr. Ziba Foote first ad September 5, 1861, Office over No. 6, Commercial Row. Residence north of M.E. Church, where old Central School was built.

Lowell House becomes Union Hotel, October 1861.

Wm. M. Knotts and S.M. White became proprietors, in Nov. 1861 of the American House, formerly Anderson House, southeast corner of Washington and Section Streets.

R.R. Cluggage starts a Livery and Sales Stable near the

northeast corner of the square, has buggies, carriages and hacks for rent.

James Reed & Son, General Store No. 3 Commercial Row, first door south of the Post Office, finished 40 years of business in Sullivan County in 1864. This firm of James Reed and Samuel Reed dissolved in January, 1865; James Reed to close up business. & Came to Sullivan from Merom. Called his place "Reeds Trade ~~Rm~~ Palace".

William Botinger and John Whitman in 1862 built a two-story building north of the Democrat office for the manufacture and sale of furniture and chairs.

In 1862 we find Price Bros. at No. 1 Commercial Row; the ~~Rm~~ Post Office at No. 2, James Reed at No. 3 and Lucas Drug Store at No. 4.

Wm. B. Dexter had a News Depot a few doors east of the Democrat office in 1862

James T. Houpt had a general store in D. Gordon's old stand in 1862

Fisher and Barbeness, Sullivan Meat Market at old Ritchie Stand on Washington Street, 1862

J. B. Halloway sells ~~chauns~~ churns, tubs, baskets, measures, ~~xx~~ ect of his own manufacture, also family groceries at No. 7, Commercial Row.

McKinley Griffin & Co. furniture and undertaking, coffins built, ect. at old stand of Howard & Osburn, on Section Street, a few doors south of Harnish's bakery. This was between ~~Wxxking~~ Washington and Jackson on the west side of the street. This firm dissolved in 1864 and became McKinley & Beard. In July ~~ixx~~ 1865 McKinley and Beard dissolved and David Crowley, who has just sold his business in Fairbanks, buys into the firm and it now becomes Crowley and McKinley, furniture and undertaking. In January 1866, Crowley and McKinley installed a steam engine in their furniture shop and it becomes "The Sullivan Steam Furniture Factory". This Factory was advertised as a Cabinet Shop and Planing Mill, 25 horse power engine and eight workmen Coffins, furniture, ect. 1872

In September 1873, Crowley, McKinley & Co. had their furniture store at No. 11 Commercial Row, their undertaking ~~xxx~~ shop at southwest corner of Washington and Section Streets ~~xx~~ and their furniture factory on Section Street south of the undertaking establishment.

Crowley, McKinley & Co., was composed of David Crowley, James R. McKinley and John Whitman. Crowley lived three houses west of the Railroad on Washington Street, McKinley lived immediately northeast of the Christian Church and Whitman lived in the first house north of the tanyard on South Section Street.

In September 1873, Crowley & McKinley established a branch at Paxton, Indiana.

Crowley & McKinley opened their new store room on the south side of the square in 1874, two store buildings wide.

Ben C. Sherman moved from west of the Depot to town in 1862 and we find him with a hide and leather store at No. 6 Commercial Row.

James Herriford had a saloon on part of Lot No. 47 in 1862 ~~xxxxxx~~ It was called the Union saloon and restaurant, serving oysters, venison, turkeys, quail and chicken

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John Lootz moved his boot and shoe store from west of the southwest corner of Washington and Court Streets to No. 2, Stewart block, north side of the square, in September 1862.

W.B. Dexter moved his news stand to the lobby of the post office which at this date, 1862 was located at the southwest corner of the public square. The news stand remained most of the time in the Post Office with various moves until the office moved to the south side of Washington Street in what is now the west part of the Sullivan Hardware and Furniture Store.

Holloway and Harnisch formed a new firm in 1862 at No. 7 Commercial Row where they had a grocery, bakery and confectionary store.

A.J. Pellans as "The Sullivan Drig Stors" succeeds Lucas at No. 5 Commercial Row.

H. Catterson & Co sell saddles, harness, ect. the first door west of the Union House on the north side of West Washington Street.

Price & Kelly, commission merchants, had become Lucas and Kelly and, July 1, 1863 became James Kelly, with offices at the R.R. Depot. He was also agent for the E & C.R.R. and the Express Company.

J.S. Howard and T.K. Sherman started a general store at No. 6 Commercial Row after B.C. Sherman had quit his hide and leather store there. Sherman buys out Howard in Feb. 1864. Howard joins his brother H.P. Howard, and as Howard Brothers they open a grocery on the north side of the square.

Bridwell's Store was next door, having moved from Section and Washington to this location, No. 5 Commercial Row.

The name of Jethro Bass first appears in the Democrat as a paid subscriber in 1863, although he had come to Sullivan in 1860

In 1863 M. Chase became postmaster and moved the office ~~xxxx~~ across the street to the building at the west end of the south side where he had a general store. The News Depot remained in the building on the west side of Court Street.

Samson Shalter was in the saddle and harness business in 1863. His old home, the Shalter's House still stands north of the City Hall.

James Gray and Sweinhardt start a woolen factory near the depot in 1861. This firm shortly becomes Gray and Taylor and in May, 1863, they moved the Woolen factory to Big Spring area in area in Turman Township, west of Graysville, where some of the old foundation can still be seen a short distance from south of State Road 154. The firm at this time became C.M. Taylor & Co., Taylor died in 1867. After Taylor's death in 1867, Gray ran a mill until 1869. In 1869 the Woolen Mill of Joseph Gray was sold to Shubal York.

The machinery of this mill consisted of wool carding machine to make rolls for the women to spin into yarn on their hand spinning wheels. The other machines were used to make flannel jeans, cashmere and yarn; also a fuller in which to wash and shrink the cloth. The mill also had a large pair of stone burrs to grind corn and feed.

In 1877 Mr. York died and the machinery was sold and moved away. The building was torn down and moved to the J.B. Mann farm and rebuilt into a barn.

John Daniels had a shingle machine along side the woolen mill. He first cut shingles by man-power, -- a strong man at the end

1
of a long lever; later he used horsepower and finally steam.

The water to make steam was taken from Big Spring barnch; coming from higher ground it was led over a larger branch in a trough. The larger branch would go dry in dry weather, but the Big Spring never failed.

The woolen factory left by Gray and Taylor was refitted by G.F. Ellis, proprietor of the Terre Haute Woolen Factory, with new machinery and opened the last of May, 1863. This factory was bought by D.M. and E.D. Jewett in March 1863 and called the "Sullivan Woolen Factory". This factory burned to the ground about 4.00A.M. June 22, 1865. All the contents were lost; not even the books of the company were saved. Loss on the buliding and machinery was listed as \$10,000. Insurance only \$4000. A \$10,000 stock of wool with no insurance was also lost. Cause of the fire undetermined.

Messers. Jewett rebuilt this factory in the fall of 1865. They built a brick building, three stories high and considerably larger than the one burned in June.

D.M. Jewett, E.D. Jewett and Paul Dreiser became partners in Jewett Brothers Sullivan Woolen Mills. This firm dissolved April 15, 1869, with Paul Dreiser withdrawing from the firm.

About the first of June 1870 Paul Dreiser became proprietor of the Sullivan Woolen Mill. Peter Hill and Eli Miliner take over the Sullivan Woolen Mills in February, 1871. In 1874 the Sullivan Woolen Mills becomes the property of Thurman and Speake. In 1876 George L. Speake buys out Thurman.

In July 1863 Frank M. Lucas having sold his drug business, buys an interest of John Bridwell and the firm becomes Bridwell and Lucas at No. 5 Commercial Row. This business partnership was dissolved in June 1864 and Bridwell continued.

William W. Owens opens a livery stabel north of the Democrat office in 1863.

Dr. Ziba Foote moved from Commercial Row to Stewart's Block, 1st door east of Wolfe's old stand

Gore and Crane opened a General Store under the Democrat office and Owens and Roach open a new grocery store in Major Stewart's old stand on the north side of the square in the fall of 1863. In Jan. 1864 Roach sells to A.J. Owens who continues.

A. McGuire and Oliver Dudley apply for a license to sell liquors on Lot No. 45, Sept. 1863

Wilson and Company dissolves October 15. 1863. John H. settles it up and William Wilson moves to Cold Water, Michigan.

John T. Gunn has his law office upstairs at No. 4 Commercial Row in 1863

E.A. Hoskins announces a tailoringshopp on the north side of the square, 2nd door east of Parks Corner, in January 1864. He was known as Punch Hoskins

John Bass ad shows shaving during the week, ten cents; on Sundays fifteen cents--Dec. 24, 1863

John Dunn is a photographer at 6 1/2 Commercial Row in 1864

Benjamin F. Havens ad reads: "Attorney and Notary Public, upstairs, No. 7 Commercial Row--Feb. 4, 1864

A.J. Pellans sells his drug store to Stephen G. Button and Hiram W. Cloud, H.W. Cloud & Co, "the Mammoth Drug Store" Feb. 4, 1864. In October 1865, Cloud sells out to S.G. Burton and Burton continues the Mammoth Drug Store. A month later he forms a partnership with Dr. S.S. Coffman and they start a drug store at

the northeast corner of the square. In July 1864, Pellans sold out to Dr. Coffman, who continued the business.

Mrs. A. J. Parks and Mattie Starks open a millinery in 1864

W. H. Crowder has a hardware store in 1864, selling reapers and mowers also. This became Crowder and Hoke, in March 1865, at No. 2, Commercial Row. In 1866 they move to No. 9, Commercial Row. By 1868 Crowder was by himself again still at No. 9. In 1869 J. E. Hoke is in hardware by himself at No. 3. Crowder and Hoke are together again in 1872, but Crowder soon sells to J. F. Hoke, and moves to Terre Haute Indiana, in November 1872. In 1871 Crowder had erected a building on South Section, where the Denver Tavern is now found, which was to be used as a wagon factory and blacksmith shop.

Joseph W. Wolfe and Daniel Langdon were Attorneys at Law and Claim Agents, 1864

W. M. Morris advertises as a Tailor at 3½ Commercial Row in May 1864.

M. Malott and H. K. Wilson advertise as Bounty and Pension Agents, offices in the Court House in 1864

Gazway and Johnson have and ad as photographers. Their place of business was a tent.

An ad of 8-25-1864 says David Crowley of Fairbanks has a new glass horse and that he has been in business for 15 years. He sells to Wm. T. Fordyce July 10, 1865.

John Whitman starts a furniture store under the Democrat Office in November 1864

James Kelly and Joshua Ernest had a hardware store at No. 2 and a fram equipment store at No. 9 Commercial Row in 1865. Kelly soon bought Ernest out.

In March 1865, Masters G. W. and F. E. Basler opened a News Depot on West Washington Street, 3rd door from the corner on Court Street next door to Noeller's Shop and first door east of the Knotts House (Union House) In July 1865 these boys sell out to Edward Briggs.

P. Secrest has a New Variety Store under the Democrat office in April 1865. Sells groceries, boots, shoes and dry goods. This must have been at the front of the buildings which would face Washington Street, as an ad in July 1865 states that John and W. Whitman are still at the old standon Section Street under the Democrat office, where they sold chairs, furniture, coffins, ect. There was a door on the Section Sideet side of this building so the Whitman store must have been entered here and used the rear half of the building. A stairway on the west side of the building, which was in front of this door, led up to the Democrat office above.

W. W. Johnson, photographer, appears in 1865, immediately north of J. Burton's store on Court Street.

J. B. Crowley, M. D., first ad, May 11, 1865 Physician and Surgeon, office in the Post Office building southwest corner of the square.

September 21, 1865, Prof. J. W. Bass' Hair Tonic, manufactured and sold by Prof. J. W. Bass. For the preservation of the hair, rempving dandruff keeping the skin clean and healthy.

Ad .12-17-1868. Bass opens a new shop in the room formerly occupied by S. Shalter as a sadler's shop. Doc. Bass will continue to run the old shop.

Democrat 6-23-1875. Jethro Bass has broken ground for hhs new palatial baber shop.

Democrat 1-12-1876. Bassonian Sea Foam for dandruff, falling hair ect., J. W. Bass.

Mart Froll and James Burks have formed a partnership in the boot and shoe business, September 14, 1865
December 5, 1865. Messers French and Van Fossen have raised the framework of a new flouring mill near the Depot.

In October, 1865, F. Basler, agent, offers for sale a hotel situated east of the railroad depot in Sullivan, with three lots, stable and out houses. Also a two story frame store house on southwest corner of Washington and Section Streets, lot 40x -)00 feet.

James W. Hinkle and J. H. Crowder, but out the Mercantile establishment of L. Overholser at No. 8 Commercial Row in October 1865. Hinkle had served a term as County Clerk just previous to this; having been elected as a Republican.

Johnson and Company have opened a tannery near the woolen factory.

O. Moore and F. Basler Jr. have opened an Oyster Saloon over C. Hammisch & Co. at No. 7, Commercial Row.

Free delivery of groceries was advertised in 1865

In November 1865, Dr. J. R. Hinkle and Tom Reid opened a Drug Store at No. 12 Commercial Row; making the third drug store in town; the others being the Mammoth and Dr. Coffman's.

The Sullivan Grist Mill was offered for sale. Three acres near Depot, from three and one-half stories high, machinery good as new; in good running order, two pairs of wheat and one pair of corn burrs, good merchant custom bolts.

This mill, which had been erected by French and Von Fossen passed to F. Basler and from Basler to John C. Neal in 1866. George H. Perry became associated with Neal. They dissolved partnership in 1868 and John C. Neal and D. Beardsley continued the mill business. They sold to Hays Brothers and in 1873 N. G. Buff and J. C. Neal buy it as J. C. Neal and Company. N. G. Buff sold to J. C. Neal in 1875 for \$17,000.

George T. Burks and Company were selling boots and shoes on the north side of the square in 1865

McGuire and Dudley have a liquor saloon, a billard room and an oyster saloon in the second story of No. 6 and 7, Commercial Row in 1866

An ad in 1866 reads "Marble Hall Restaurant, Orson Moore Prop.

A. & T. Young have a millinere shop on North Court Street north of ~~the~~ the picture gallery.

Thos M. Allen, manufacturer of saddles and harness, has removed his ~~xxx~~ to his new shop, one door west of the National House on West Washington Street, 1866

F. Basler, real estate dealer advertises March 8, 1866. Store Room formerly occupied by Samuel M. Herrick and one occupied by Hinkle and Reid for sale. McGuire House for sale. A one-story brick, five rooms, kitchen and smoke-house with one acre of ground on Court Street, north of Beach, owned by S. M. Karrick. (This building was the old Dr. Higbee placetorn doen for the Gymnasium and school) A one-story brick on the southeast corner of the square, full lot, stabel and out houses, owned by Ben F. Havens, for \$1700.00. (This was the Cluggage House, torn down when the Citizens Trust Building was erected. This lot had originally been the Elias Walls Property) Also a five-room brack dwelling, a stabel and out houses on full lot 115 corner of Court and Harris Street, owned by Uriah Coulson, \$1,000.00. (This brick faces Harris and was torn down when the resent school building was erected.

A note in the Democrat for April 5, 1866, reads: Our old friend Hugh Orr, who ~~xxx~~ is one of our oldest settlers, having bought the

first lot in the sale of town lots in this place twenty-three years ago, has sold out and is removing to Green County. His venerable smitty, the oldest building in town, will soon be numbered among the things that were. (This smitty was on the northeast corner of Washington and Section Streets)

Troll and Burks are found at No. 3 Stewart's block, north side of the square, in 1865

Troll and Burks and G.T. Burks & Co. consolidated; James Burks sells his interest to George T. Burks and Martin Troll. Business will be carried on at the old stand of G.T. Burks and Company, brick May, 1867.

In the fall of 1867 Troll and Burks build a new building on the north side of the square.

In February, 1876, James Burks buys out Mart Troll at No. 10 North side. A month later Mart Troll opens a new shoe store at No. 12 north side. A few months later they are back together as Troll & Burks

In 1866 a new hotel, the American House, Mrs. C. Milner proprietress, appears on the east side of North Main Street, at the northeast corner of the square.

The Sullivan Democrat of June 17, 1866, has the following report of a fire which is of interest. Mrs. Frank (Elizabeth) McClellen is one of the children mentioned in the article.

Destructive Fire. Yesterday morning at 3.00 A.M. a fire broke out in the rear end of the two story frame building (on the lot where the Phone Company office is now located) occupied by Dr. J.B. Crowley, as a residence and medical office. It spread to the blackshop of Wm. C. Brodie, and eventually to the new two-story building put up by James A. Catlin. Adjoining this was the wagon and blacksmith shop of Thomas Robbins, which was partially torn down and removed before the flames communicated to the ruins. By great exertions the building of Mr. Stansil on the west and the residence of John Grigsby north were saved by being covered with blankets and constantly kept wet. The fire had made considerable headway when discovered and Dr. Crowley, with his family, had barely time to escape with their lives. In getting out the children both the Doctor and his wife were scorched by the flames. They lost all ~~their~~ their clothing and household effects, amounting to \$1500.00. Catlins building was valued at \$1500.00 and was unoccupied, We have not heard any estimates of the value of the two shops. There was no insurance on any of the buildings. It is supposed the ~~fire~~ fire was caused by taking ashes up in a pine box.

We take this occasion to renew the suggestions we have so frequently made for the organization of a hook and ladder company. The arguments in favor of it were apparent to all yesterday morning.

Junde J.M. Hanna and his son Burton G. Hanna, attorneys were to be found upstairs at No. 10 Commercial Row, in front of the Masonic Hall, 1866

Chase and Boles were house and sign painters with a shop at the corner of Court and Wall Streets, 1866

Late in 1866 L. Goodman & Company of Terre Haute established a branch of their clothing store in Sullivan at No. 11 Commercial Row. In 1871 Sol Goodman bought the Sullivan store of L. Goodman and Co. Early in 1874 Goodman moves to the Park's corner at the west end of the north side where the store remains the rest of its existence. He calls his store the "Pioneer Clothing House"

At the death of Sol Goodman, Gus Goodman (a brother who had clerked from him) bought the store and continued it.

A.F. Basler ad in December 27, 1866, offers the large brock dwelling house formerly owned by Joseph W. Briggs, on out lot No. 5, with about two acres of ground, for \$3500.00. This building still stands as a part of the present Masonic Home. Joseph W. Briggs was the grandfather of the late De. Carl F. Briggs and came from Pennsylvania to Carlisle, Indiana, about 1830 and came to Sullivan and built the dwelling about 1856. This residence passed to Capt. Crawford and then in 1877 to Jacob Hoke and to most old settlers is known as the Hoke Home.

The names of W.H. Power and C.B. White appear in 1867 as commission merchants with a wearhouse near the Depot. This is Uncle Billy Power, who many older folks can remember as Court House Janitor, in his later years.

In 1867 J.N. VanSkirke who was running a tannery formerly owned by Thomas Gordon & Co., at the south end of Section Street where the Lowell Willis grocery store is now located.

In 1867 J.T. Music runs the City Drug Store.







